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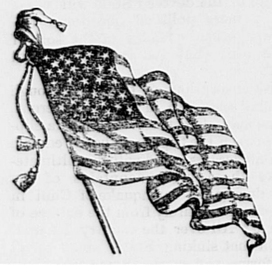

Poetry.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

A LYRIC OF TO-DAY.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

I.

A little while ago he looked the image of despair;
His garb was growing seedy: on his brow were lines of care.
He now displays a *coat of arms* upon his private back;
I knew him when he hadn't one to flourish on his back!

II.

His residence is furnished now with admirable taste;
His wife, a leader of the *ton*, is furbelowed and laced;
In brief, the current of his life is flowing smoothly on—
It really is a mystery how some things can be done.

III.

In trade he never knew his mark, as everybody knew;
His business habits from his youth were never brought to view.
Nor had his eyes that wary look his shrewdness to declare;
Like those of Banquo's ghost, he had no "speculation" there.

IV.

I tried when last we met the secret from his lips to win,
Of how his purse had grown so fat that once had been so thin!
And how he gained the steep, so many miss with weary toil—
He turned upon his heel to go, and smiling, murmured, Oil!

Masonic.

Characteristics of Freemasonry.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered at the public Installation of the Officers of Franklin Lodge, No. 4, St. Albans, Vt., December 22, 1864.

BY REV. J. O. SKINNER.

Brethren and Friends:—In fulfilling the part assigned to me in the exercises of the evening, it seems to be due to those present, who are not members of the order, as well as to ourselves, that something should be said explanatory of the general design of Freemasonry. And if what I shall have to offer should not prove to be new to the initiated, still it may not be altogether useless to stir up your pure minds by the way of remembrance of the things you have learned. Every well-instructed Freemason knows that much study is required to understand its first principles,—much more to master its details, its complicated ritual, its numerous emblems and whole symbolic system.

ITS ANTIQUITY.

The first thing which strikes the eye of the outside observer of our institution is its antique character. That it is ancient is unquestionable; *how* ancient, it is not easy to say with accuracy; and this very antiquity of the order is its pride and boast, and to many minds it is one of its strongest attractions that its rites and forms are antique, stationary, and do not change with the fashions of the age. Whatever is true is all the more to be prized, they think, for being old. The genius of Freemasonry is conservative, staid, sober, opposed to rash innovations; offers no encouragement to fanaticism, and has nothing to do with the transient interests and conflicts of religious or political parties. It adheres to King Solomon's rule: Beware of those given to change. It is a link connecting the present with the remote past. It is pleasant, and on many accounts useful, to hold frequent converse with the past and with the mighty men of the olden time; for though all wisdom did not die with them, neither can it be doubted that in some things we are less wise than they, and for the good reason that we have forgotten many of their teachings.

'Let not the din of the noisy present,' says an eloquent writer, 'drown the music of the past. Be assured there is no tone comes to thee from the far off ocean of the olden time which is not a chord in the eternal anthem of the Universe, else had it been drowned in the roaring waves long, long, before it came to thee. Reform as thou wilt; the Present and the Future have need of this; but let no rude scorn breathe on the Past. Lay thy head lovingly in her lap, and let the glance of her eyes pass into thine; for she has been to thee a Mother.'

This conservative, pacific influence is needed in our day as a check and corrective of the lawless, revolutionary tendencies of the age. There is a restless, vandal spirit of innovation abroad in our times, that needs curbing; a spirit of irreverence insubordination toward lawful authority that needs chastening. The selfish passions of men are too strong, the causes of division, alienation and strife too numerous and active, and the occasions of sorrow too common in human experience, to allow us to dispense with any agency which can mitigate the ills of life, neutralize the asperities of national, political and sectarian warfare, or teach men forbearance, moderation, charity and brotherly love.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

Without attempting now to trace up the history of Freemasonry to the beginning, this, at least, is evident from Masonic tradition and from authentic history, that the prominent features of the Order, have been derived from two sources; first, from the feudal ages, when the Roman Catholic Church was in the height of its power when Kings and Knights, mingling religious enthusiasm with a love of military glory, rushed in untold multitudes, in crusades to Palestine, to carry forward the cause of the Cross and to rescue the Holy City from the grasp of the Saracen. To this source is to be attributed an influence that has stamped a strong religious impress upon the ritual of the Order, and done much to mold its internal character. Secondly, some characteristic traits of our institution were derived from the societies of architects in the middle Ages, who were banded together for the promotion of their art and for their mutual assistance and protection in unsettled and turbulent times. The working tools of the operative mason—the hammer, trowel, square, level and plumb—are all retained by us in our ceremonies and lectures, and are so essential that a Lodge cannot be worked nor opened without them. The terms employed in architecture, and the principles of geometry on which the strength, proportion and beauty of all buildings depend, being constantly used in our ritual, it cannot be questioned that speculative or symbolic Masonry sprang from operative. It was natural that in times of civil commotion and misrule, men of similar pursuits and tastes, having common interests, should associate together for their mutual protection. Thus masons and architects, as well as others, formed guilds and companies, which, in process of time, came to include in their plan of organization other objects beside those of their special craft, such as mutual aid against want, sickness and old age; and so various benevolent objects were engrafted on their original plan, adding to operative masonry the culture of the mind, the diffusion of general knowledge, the exercise of charity, the relief of the indigent, and social recreation and enjoyment.

The tools and implements of the ancient craftsmen we still retain. But the trowel, no longer used among the brick and mortar, symbolically teaches us to spread the cement of brotherly love and affection. The square teaches morality, the plumb rectitude of life, and the compasses teach us the boundary of the duties we owe respectively to God, our neighbor and ourselves. The lambskin or white apron, always worn by us in the Lodge, reminds us of the purity of heart which is the principal thing required of every one who seeks admission to the Order.

Thus the terms of art, the titles of office, the rules of order, the gradation of degrees, the subordination of the several parts of the Institution, and the distinctive badges and tokens of the operative workman, have passed over into symbolic Masonry, which employs all these things for their moral significance, and to impress generous maxims, enforce the principles of virtue, refine the manners and improve the heart.

The symbols of Freemasonry are not only ancient, they have an intrinsic propriety, derived from one of the noblest of arts—sacred architecture. Always men have connected the sublime in architecture with the sublimest object of human veneration; and through massive and symmetrical structures—cathedrals and temples—erected to God and devoted to his service, have sought to enkindle and express their adoration; and they have brought into use such external helps as, appealing to the senses by their grandeur and beauty, and breathing tranquil thoughts and inspiring awe and reverence, contribute to lift the soul above low and sensual pleasures, raise it into communion with the Deity and fill it with a just sense of his power, wisdom and beneficence. That Freemasonry should seek to teach truth and impress maxims of wisdom and virtue by symbols, is no new or strange thing. Not to go back to the eleusinian mysteries or to the allegories in which Egyptian priests sought to veil Divine Wisdom, or the purer, but no less mystical, system of Moses, we find symbolic instructions recognized among all nations, and almost equally among the most refined and the most rude. The use of symbols, as one writer has said, "is as old as creation, and has a certain power of emancipation and exhilaration for all men. The mystery which enwraps all nature drives men of every class to the use of emblems. The schools of poets and philosophers are not more intoxicated with their symbols than the populace with theirs. In the political parties, compute the power of badges and emblems. See the great ball which they roll from Baltimore to Bunker Hill at the opening of the presidential canvass. In political processions, Lowell goes in a loom, Lynn in a shoe, Salem in a ship. Witness the cognizances of parties. See the power of national emblems. Some stripes and stars, lilies, leopards, a crescent, a lion, an eagle, or other figure, which came into credit nobody knows how, an old rag of bunting blowing in the wind from the mast head or on a fort at the ends of the earth, shall make the blood tingle under the rudest or the most conventional exterior. The people fancy they hate poetry and mystery and they are all poets and mystics." (R. W. Emerson.)

But symbols suggest thought and awaken sentiment according as they are understood. The Jewish High Priest, in his robes of office, would be an idle pageant to an ignorant beholder: but how different to a devout Israelite! To the uninitiated, our forms may seem without meaning, for what is more natural than that what is not understood should appear frivolous or absurd. For instance, a lady once said to me, on beholding a Masonic procession on St. John's Day, that she thought the display was very silly. But on the following week there was a patriotic celebration, on Temperance principles, of the 4th of July, when the Sons of Temperance and the Cold Water Army were out in force with banners and badges; and this lady understood very well what it all meant. These emblems served to inspire enthusiasm in the best of causes, and spoke to the understanding and heart of the good woman in significant language. Every device and motto, every little bit of ribbon tied to the button-hole, served to impress some valuable sentiment. We do not expect the uninitiated to admire what they do not comprehend. But surely the Holy Bible lying open in the centre of a Lodge, speaks in no ambiguous tones. The square, teaching morality—the level, equality—the plumb, rectitude—the compasses reminding us to circumscribe our desires and keep our passions in due bounds—do not seem very recondite or farfetched; and so of the rest.

CHARITY OUR OBJECT.

When considered as an organized and special charity, within its proper sphere of operation, Freemasonry is entitled to the respect of all men, as well adapted to the end in view. It is not an Insurance Company like some other societies which pretend to be charitable institutions, but is a charity indeed; excluding no man from its benefits on account of his peculiarities of belief, so long as he acknowledges the Being, Providence and moral Government of God and obeys the moral law. The only tenents of our profession are brotherly love, relief and truth. On this broad platform it seeks to bind men together, to do good within the sphere of its influence, to promote order, harmony, charity and to give coherency to the links of the social chain. In the language of the late Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England—"Freemasonry furnishes a centre of unanimity for all men who recognize those fundamental principles, and who will be true to the tenets of brotherly love, relief and truth." It meddles with no existing good institution, but takes a place by itself, occupies a sphere of its own, and in a quiet, unobtrusive way cultivates the spirit of fraternity, union and peace among men. In the language of the late De Witt Clinton, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York in 1806—"Freemasonry inculcates the natural equality of man; it declares that all brethren are on a level; it admits of no rank except priority of merit, and its only aristocracy is the nobility of nature. In its more comprehensive significance of benevolence in general and as a school where all the friendly affections of the heart and all delightful charities of life are taught and cherished, it is deservedly ranked among the most important establishments."

"In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity;
All must be false that thwart his one great end,
And all of God that bless mankind or mend."

NOT A POLITICAL INSTITUTION.

Freemasonry has often been suspected of political designs inimical to liberty and the public good; and within the memory of some who hear me an extensive and bitter crusade was waged against it and a storm of popular reproach and obloquy arose against all who adhered to it. But the fury of the storm has passed, the fanaticism of anti-masonry has spent its force, and the institution is to day stronger in numbers and stands higher in public estimation than ever before.

If it be true, as Fielding says, that a conquered rebellion strengthens a government, that health is more perfectly established by recovery from some diseases, and that anger when removed gives new life to affection, so the political crusade against Freemasonry has resulted in its stronger establishment and greater prosperity.—And to refute all charges of its interference with the civil duties of its members to the State, it is enough to refer to the charge given to every member on his first admission to the order. As a citizen, he is enjoined to be exemplary in the discharge of his civil duties, by never proposing or countenancing any act which may have a tendency to subvert the good order of Society, by paying due obedience to the laws under whose jurisdiction he lives and by never violating the allegiance due to his country. If any other evidence or pledge of the consistency of the Masonic tie with the duties of citizenship and the dictates of an exalted patriotism were needed, consider who have been members and patrons of the order from the time of John Locke and Isaac Newton, down to that of Lafayette, Joseph Warren, Washington, Franklin and DeWitt Clinton—to name no others.—Consider who are now members of the Order. Every profession and pursuit in life is represented among us, men of the most opposite political and religious creeds are found in our Lodges. The Masonic tie is close and sacred, but it impairs the force of no obligation we are under to God, our country, our neighbors or friends. The suspicion that the Freemason is under an express or implied pledge to shield a brother in crime is as unjust as it would be to suspect the members of a christian church or christian household of being under a compact to obstruct the execution of the laws of the land or to defraud justice of its due. Moreover, expulsion is the highest penalty known among us for violation of Masonic vows.

In a masonic experience of twenty-five years, I have never known of any combination to protect a member of the order at the expense of public liberty or public justice, or in any way to interfere with civil government, or to infringe on any other man's right for the sake of favoring Freemasons or Freemasonry. Had I known of any such thing I certainly should not stand here to-night to give the institution my warm approval.

It is indeed a fundamental principle of the Institution, that the members shall help one another, warn each other of approaching danger, and enable each other, if possible, to escape the same as far as it may be done consistently with honor, the safety of the State, the safety of religion and no farther—all which is the legitimate exercise of brotherly love. Freemasons are exhorted in every degree, in every step they take in Masonry, to "love as brethren," to be tender of each other's good name, to make a brother's wants and welfare their own, to be courteous, faithful and true.—But this special tie binding Freemasons together works no ill to anybody else.

NOT OFFENSIVELY EXCLUSIVE.

What is often miscalled the exclusiveness of Fremasonry is so called from a misapprehension of its place and purpose. We do not call a church exclusive, though it imposes conditions as to faith and character on its members. Do you say that the elective franchise, the civil right to vote, has no conditions prefixed? May aliens, or nonresidents, or minors, or women, or the insane, or paupers, vote and make laws? Yet the charge of exclusiveness is hardly the proper word to apply in the case. The ocean is all very well in its way, also the broad river, the rain falling alike on good and bad, on field and forest, and of which all are equally and unconditionally the recipients. But it is necessary to gather the rain into private cisterns, to dig wells, to hold springs as private property, to lay aqueducts and establish pumps, and guard them from common use, at least from abuse, in order to distribute the bounty of Heaven and make it available to the supply of man's domestic needs. And though a well, a spring, a cistern, is private property and can not be used without permission of the owner, yet we do not call these arrangements exclusive; we only denominate, in that way, the improper withholding of good from men in distress where it is practicable to assist them. And Freemasonry is not opposed to general benevolence, though it has its field of special, organized benevolence. It is not, in any offensive sense, exclusive, while it includes in its scope, and its charitable circuit not only every brother, but his family, and makes special provision for his widow, orphans and dependants. The charity of the order obeys the fundamental law of its organization, and flows silently and secretly through the appointed channels to its appropriate objects, i. e., to brethren and to their families when they are needy. Within its sphere of operation and influence, it is a charity admirably contrived and adapted to its end. It must not be held culpable for not doing impossible things. It cannot abolish all suffering. Its power and means are limited, All human instrumentalities are imperfect because men are so.

Does any one ask why Masonry should limit its charity to Masons? I answer I do not know as they do, I hope they do not act so contrary to Freemasonry as to limit their charity to members of the order.

A true Freemason, I think, will do no such thing. But allow me to ask if there is no preference to be shown in selecting the objects of our charity, no selection of persons to receive our special regard, confidence and sympathy? Is there no limit to our means of relieving distress? No conditions requisite to gaining the esteem and securing the confidence of mankind? These questions suggest their own answer. I might indeed ask why the town of St. Albans should not vote money to all the poor in the County and State as well as to the poor within our own limits? The town has no power, no right, and is under no obligation, as a town, to exercise such prodigal and boundless liberality. Nor is one State under any sort of obligation to provide for the poor or pay the debts of other States. The resources of a Lodge are limited, and they are expended on the well-known, commonsense principle that every one should provide for those of his own household before he engages in enterprises of indiscriminate benevolence. Who then has the first and strongest claim on the charity fund of a Lodge, if not those who contribute to form that fund, and their families? Charity, among Masons as among christians, begins at home, and then flows outward as widely as possible towards all who are needy.

Freemasonry teaches us to keep a brother's secrets as our own, subject of course to the duty of allegiance to government and to our civil obligations. The brethren of one family do not, if they are wise, divulge and blazon abroad each others faults before the face of the world, nor does their duty to the public require them to go upon the housetop and expose each other's short-coming to all the passers-by. There are some secrets in families and among friends, as well as among Masons, with which the general public are not acquainted, some special ties, special friendships and special circles in which the heart finds peace, security and repose, without fear of one's confidence being betrayed; some things, in short, with which people will not trouble the world and with which the world has no right to intermeddle.

That vague sentiment of genevolence, which is bestowed equally upon all men without special regard for any, is a quixotic and visionary theory impossible to put in practice.

'God loves from whole to parts, but human soul
Must rise from individual to the whole.'

Freemasony then is not exclusive in any offensive or objectionable sense. It admits only voluntary, elected members, who are duly qualified. And to open our doors and bid all to come unconditionally, would be to abandon and dissolve our Order, as truly as a christian church would be abolished by opening the doors and admitting all persons irrespective of faith and character. Discrimination, selection of means and adaptation of instruments to the end in view, are necessary conditions of success in practical affairs.

Some visionary theorists have maintained that all friendship is preferring the interest of a friend to the neglect, or perhaps against the interest, of others. But while we are required to do good to all men, we are especially bound to them who are of the household of faith. Our Savior had twelve apostles but there was one whom he loved and in whose bosom he reclined. It is a neccessity of human nature that we should have special attachments, and that among the miscellaneous multitudes to whom one is bound by general benevolence, he should select according to his taste the special objects of confidence, friendship and fellowship. Friendship is the wine of life. It is something more than general good will to mankind, though not contrary to it. Does any one object that our ordinary meetings are secret? That is our right and privilege, as it is of any Society. May not any man invite a few friends into his private parlor to spend an evening and lock the door against all the world? Whose business is it, while the purpose is lawful and honorable? Who shall interfere so long as they violate no law of the land and trespass on no man's rights?

Our secrets are for our own convenience, and for protection against unworthy men, and a passport to the hospitality and sympathy of brethren, whenever and wherever in the wide world, a brother may be in distress or in need of anything. They are not the jewel, but the mere casket containing it, or the lock and key guarding it from falling into improper hands; or, to change the figure, they may be said to bar the gate to the Sanctuary, but do not constitute the Temple itself, far less the object for which the Temple was built.

The private tokens of our Order form a universal language by which its members may recognize one another everywhere. They form a bond of sympathy and fellowship binding together men of all ranks, from the peasant to the prince, in mutual confidence and affection. But the secrecy observed by Freemasons in their ceremonies and tokens of recognition can be of no worth to any one who is not, in good faith, a member of the Order; because they are not the end of the organization, but only means to an end. To attempt to obtain the secrets of the order clandestinely and derive any advantage from them, is as hopeless as to seek for the secret of the vital force of the animal organization by dissection. The monent the vital machinery ceases to act the secret has fled. Besides, the man who violates a pledge, voluntarily given, proclaims his own shame. A man must have a very sharp and penetrating eye indeed to see mischief, heresy or treason in a particular mode of wearing a white apron, or spelling a proper name.

But in any offensive sense, Freemasonry is not a secret Society at all. This very meeting here to-night proves that it is not. Our members are all known, or may be known by any one who is curious enough to inquire. There is no attempt to conceal their names. Our place and time of meeting any one may know who chooses. Our constitution and by-laws anybody may read. There is not a working tool, nor a piece of furniture but may be inspected by any who choose. The charity of the Institution is accustomed to flow silently to its proper objects, according to the Gospel rule of giving alms, viz: 'Let not your left hand know what your right hand doeth.'

There is, indeed, one secret most difficult to gain and to keep, which many a nominal Mason, never fully possesses; I refer to the spirit, the disposition, to feel another's woe, to hide with a mantle of charity a brother's fault, to be in all respects an upright man and faithful brother, as he is taught in the Lodge room, and to feel the magic influence of that silken chain of affection which is intended to encompass all who enter our portals, within which no emulation should ever exist, except the noble emulation of who can best work and best agree. Surely, profaning the sacred name of Deity, intemperance, defrauding any man of his just rights, are evidences against any Mason that he knows not the most valuable secret of the order. In the language of Inspiration, 'The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him, and He will show him His covenant.' So, I say, the secret of Freemasonry is with them that keep and perform its vows.

IT TEACHES ORDER AND SUBORDINATION.

The organization and government of a Lodge exhibit the most perfect model, both of republican equality and a strict surbordination of the members to lawful authority, that was ever devised by man. The Master is clothed with ample powers to preserve order, to enforce the law, but owing to the admirable distribution of powers and duties among his associates and subordinates in office, every member is protected against any abuse or excess of authority by the head of the Lodge. There is efficiency and yet no oppression, owing to the balance of powers; there is equality among the members, and yet the prerogative of the Master is perfectly protected.—George Washington, the Commander-in-chief of the American Army, visiting a Lodge and taking his seat as a private member, when it was presided over by a common soldier, is a happy instance of the perfection of organization which can preserve and harmonize the ideas of subordination with freedom, obedience to constituted authorities with equality on the level of our common humanity.

LIMITED TO THE MALE SEX.

One word on this subject, before I close, is due to the ladies who have favored us with their presence this evening. It can scarcely be necessary to do more than state a fact or two bearing on this topic. There are many purposes of eminent utility for which men may and must meet without woman's help. The society of Freemasons was originally a guild of operative masons and architects, and their labors were masculine exclusively. Manly strength was requisite to handle the trowel, the spade, the common gavel, the chisel and mallet. The needle and distaff are the implements and symbols of woman's labor. In the domestic sphere, in the home, woman is queen by divine right. Her rights, honor and happiness are jealously guarded against invasion by the fundamental principles of the institution. It is one of the first lessons that a candidate learns, that peculiar deference, honor and sympathy shall be shown to her. But woman is debarred from our meetings because it would jeopardize her interests and the reputation of the institution if a mixed assembly of both sexes were to meet in a secluded hall, whose door is guarded by a sentinel with a drawn sword. But woman can trust her Father, Brother, Husband and Son. It would be preposterous fo suppose or to fear that she lacks confidence in those to whom she sustains those near and holy relations. Woman delegates her powers as voter, legislator; she can trust her representatives at the ballot-box, in legislative halls, and on the field of battle when they go forth to fight for their country, and from which the private soldier and the General of Division come home from scores of battle-fields covered with scars and maimed for life, but crowned with undying laurels by a grateful country; woman can trust her happiness and honor to her brothers with whom she has a common interest; her husband, son, father and brother will not, they can not, betray their trust.

Brethren, I have done. Pardon the length of my remarks, for the theme was inviting and tempted me on. May the genius of Freemasonry abide in this Lodge—the spirit of brotherly love abide in your counsels and hearts;—and finally may all of you become living stones, elect and precious, fit, when your labors on earth are ended to be wrought into the Temple of the Living God, in the regions of celestial light and glory.

The Freedmen.

A meeting was held at Savannah on the 2d inst., under a call of Gen. Saxton by order of Gen. Sherman for the purpose of explaining to the freedmen their position under the recent military events. We copy from the special correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, the following interesting account of the meeting:—

"It was held in the Second African Church—a large building with galleries—which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The body of the house was occupied by women, with a few old gray headed men.—The galleries were filled by a sable cloud—such as I never saw before or expect to see again. In the singers' gallery there is a small organ which was well played by a colored organist. The choir consisted of twelve persons of both sexes. Several colored ministers sat in the old fashioned pulpit. Rev. Mr. French of New York, who has been at Beaufort since its occupation by the Union troops, was also in the pulpit. In front sat Gen. Saxton. His staff, several ladies and a few Northern gentlemen were present. Strange the sight—that turbaned sea of heads—women and girls all wearing the brightest colored handkerchiefs to be obtained, or bonnets with flowing ribbons; the venerable men, whose lives are nearly worn out on the plantations or by service in the households of their masters; the great, dense crowds above of middle aged and young men—all gazing upon Gen. Saxton, the representative of the Government which has made them free.

The organ was playing when I entered. After the voluntary the choir sang—

"My Country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of Liberty."

Their country! Their liberty! The words have had a new meaning since Christmas morning.

By request of Gen. Saxton they sung Bishop Heber's missionary hymn. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Houston of the First African Church.

Gen. Saxton, in addressing them, said that if any one fourteen years ago, when he was on duty in Savannah as a lieutenant in the service of the United States, had told him that he would on this 2d day of February, 1865, stand up in that place as he was then standing, he would have deemed such an one a lunatic. But he had come to tell them what the President of the United States had done for them. The allusion to Mr. Lincoln produced a sensation. There were cries, "God bless him." "You are all free." "Amen," they said; "bless the Lord." He explained the cause of the war—how the rebels fired upon the flag—how they hated freedom, and wanted to extend slavery, which produced the war and which in the Providence of God had made them free. They were free, but they must labor to live. Their relations to their masters had all been changed. They could go where they pleased, do what they pleased, provided they did right, but they had no claim on their masters; they must work for themselves. All wealth comes from the soil, and by cultivating the ground they could obtain food, and increase in wealth.

Gen. Sherman's order was read and explained. He told them of the advancement which the freedmen had made at Beaufort—that he knew of one man who four years ago was a slave, but who now was worth ten thousand dollars. Another who was worth five thousand. They had comfortable homes and schools, and were advancing rapidly in civilization. The children were well dressed and punctual at school. The men and women had almost forgotten that they were slaves and the children hardly knew they had ever been in bondage. He would advise them to go upon the islands and begin life for themselves. The government would aid them and so would the benevolent and kind hearted men and women of the North.

He also spoke of the duty the young and able bodied men owed to the country to enlist in its defense. They were citizens and they must begin to do their part as citizens. They had been made free and must protect and defend their liberties.

His address was listened to with profound attention.

Rev. Mr. French enlarged upon what Gen. Saxton had said. Your freedom, said he, is the gift of God; the President has proclaimed it and the brave men of Gen. Sherman's army have brought it to you.—(Cries of "Amen," "God bless Gen. Sherman.") The children of Israel after their deliverance from Egypt wandered forty years in the desert on account of their sins before they were allowed to enter the promised land, but you can go from your bondage at once to the land promised you. Four years ago the United States were pledged to keep you in slavery, but now they are pledged to keep you in freedom.—The islands had been set apart for them.—Will you go and take them? (Yes, we will, we will.) You are to go and show the world, to show your late masters that you can take care of yourselves. You are to go out as the bees go, you are to swarm out of the old hive here in Savannah. There is plenty of honey there not already made—but you are to make it. If I were in your place I would go if I had to live on roots and wear my old clothes. ("Yes sir, dat is what we will do, sir, we'se gwine.") You must work early and late. Show your old masters that you can work as hard to keep out of slavery as they did to keep you in it, and you must have but one wife instead of two or three as you used to do.

There was a great sensation at this point—laughter and commotion lasting five minutes. I was utterly at a loss to understand how this remark was received; at any rate, they looked upon it as a very funny matter.

He also advised the young men to enlist, and set forth their duties in that respect, and the benefits arising from the bounty, which would give them a start in the world at once.

"Treat your old masters with all respect," said Mr. French; "be generous and kind to them. This is your day of rejoicing and they are receiving their cup of sorrow.—Do them good. Be generous to the old men and women. Help them. Break off bad habits and be good citizens, truthful and honest."

At this point a colored man, unable longer to restrain his admiration for Gen Saxton, went forward, clasped the General's hand, kneeled down and said: "God bless you master General Saxton," creating quite a commotion in the audience.

Mr. French, in conclusion, asked if they ever saw a chicken which, when deserted by the mother hen, did not scratch for a living? The allusion was so plain that all in the audience saw the point. He asked all who were ready to scratch for a living—who were resolved to make their own way in the world—to hold up their hands. Up went a thousand hands.

You owe your liberty, said he, to the men of the North, to President Lincoln, to the thousands of brave men who have laid down their lives, and who are sleeping beneath the sod—and, above all, you owe it to Jesus Christ. Deep and solemn was the response—the amen—which came from hundreds in that vast audience. It was an amen such as I never heard before—a spontaneous outburst of heartfelt gratitude, welling up from their sympathetic and affectionate natures.

And then, grander than all, was "Old Hundred" sung by the multitude, reminding me of election night in Faneuil Hall, when the great crowd joined in that choral, thus expressing their gratitude to God for the great victory which he had wrought.

Such is a faint sketch of the most remarkable meeting ever held in Savannah—one which will have a place upon the historic page, for it is the inauguration of a new line of policy—a beginning of the settlement of the great question, "What shall we do with them?"

"Political Infidelity."

We give below the principal portion of the Portland *Transcript's* report of a lecture on "Political Infidelity," recently delivered before the Mercantile Library Association, by Geo. W. Curtis. This lecture is pronounced by the *Transcript* for its impassioned eloquence and the vital importance of its subject, by far the grandest of the course, and it held the audience spell-bound for an hour and a half. The report we copy will well repay the reader's attention:

Public opinion is law, and if you demoralize it, you degrade the government. Our orators who stoop to inflame popular passions, to array the ignorant against the defenceless—the Irish against the negroes—are more dangerous to society than the midnight incendiary. If public opinion is the ruling power, the cardinal principle of free government is what? It is this,—no interference with the free expression of that opinion. Freedom of speech is the test of a free government. Have we satisfied this test? Have we guarded the right of free discussion? If so, then our system has failed, because experience has proved free government impracticable. But what says history? Fifty-two years ago there darted into the political arena a tall, erect figure, with a cry for war with England, and until twelve years ago that figure occupied a prominent position in our history. The traveller in the Hartz Mountains sees the spectre of the Brocken passing from peak to peak; so in glancing backward through our history, we see that figure of Calhoun standing erect and terrible. He was the great apostle of the Southern policy, which trampled upon and destroyed both political parties, seeking to build up a system of aristocracy based on slavery. Calhoun said, "We are an aristocracy," and following him, Jeff. Davis said, "We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of a majority." The objects of the Southern policy were the rule of the minority and the extension of slavery. Calhoun took his stand on State rights, aristocratic rule, and jealousy of race, and from these points opened fire on the fidelity of the people to the fundamental principles of the government. His object was to silence debate. If he could do this, his victory was sure. He was our great political infidel, and his brain was the reservoir of rebellion in America. All our evils have sprung from his false principles. Standing where we do to day, when Congress has just passed the edict of universal emancipation, (applause) we may ask, what are his chances? Will not the indignant sense of the people whirl him away? Will it? Did it? Calhoun stepped into the arena; he was one, the people were many; in my closed hand, he said, I hold the gag which I am going to force into your mouths. You say this violates the principle of free popular government, but I have no interest in that. I am an aristocrat. You shall not discuss slavery. You do so at your peril. You shall be silent, or take the consequences.—So we bowed, and said, Certainly, sir, we have nothing to do with it! And when a few other people, whom we all hated, said, Slavery is a bad thing, we sprang up and said, Hush! hush! Calhoun, too, sprang to his feet, and exclaimed, What does this mean?—have I not told you that you discuss this subject at your peril? Will you hold your tongues? And after a long pause, he whose young feet were beautiful on Plymouth Rock, when his heart was broken and his feet tottering—he, Daniel Webster, the representative of the North, bowed his head, and said, Certainly, sir, they are only fanatics; it is only a rub-a-dub agitation.—Ah, Daniel Webster, you who are laid to rest broken-hearted, who laid aside the greatest opportunity ever offered to man to save his country, you call it a rub-a-dub agitation, and so it was in a sense that you did not know; it was the long roll beating at midnight to call the nation to arms to defend the fundamental principle of free speech. The abolitionists asked only that, and they could not ask less. For what purpose was our army and navy, but to defend that right—to defend Wendell Phillips in discussing slavery in New Orleans, as it defended Toombs in discussing it in Boston. The moment an abolitionist was mobbed, that moment their meetings became the citadel of American principles. The fight was desperate. The Southern policy seemed to conquer. You say, why did we not sweep it away? Why, church and fashion, trade and politics, all took sides with Calhoun against the principles of our government. Free speech was put down, abolitionists were insulted and mobbed, Lovejoy was murdered, and the country with a scowl cried, Served him right! Discussion of slavery was declared an indictable offence—it was too delicate a subject to discuss. It was forgotten that whatever is too delicate to discuss, is too dangerous to tolerate.

This was the state of public affairs, but in private life—a history not yet written—the planter sat at Northern tables defending the imbruting of men and the whipping of women, while Northern politeness smiled and passed the bottle! Yet these were our fundamental principles that were destroyed. You thought the indignant sense of the people would whirl away the polics of Calhoun; what do you think now? Allow me to call two witnesses to the state of the country at that time. The first is the statesman affording the strongest contrast with Calhoun—Wm. H. Seward. In 1856 he spoke at Detroit, giving a calm, sad picture of the total subjection of the country to the Southern policy. Every important office was held by its partizans. The world abroad sneered at our government of "equal rights." At home every office holder was a tool of the South, every village post-office a loop hole from which to fire a shot at American principles. The leaders of the South declared that any effort to change this policy would sound the toscin of civil war. The spectre of Calhoun hovered over the land like the genius of ruin and misrule. This is the picture painted by Seward in 1856. You reject it. You say he was a Black Republican out of office, and anxious to get in, and his testimony is not to be received. Rise, therefore, my other witness. You will believe Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia. In 1858, in a speech to his constituents and neighbors of Augusta, Ga., he paints the same picture, Does any one suppose that because he is now in Washington to treat of peace, he is any less a trator than Davis? If so, listen to him. "As matters stand," he said, "there is no longer any danger to slavery, or the Union, which latter, however, I hold to be subordinate to Southern interests.—Slavery is excluded nowhere. The Southern policy has carried every point in the debate." Do we comprehend the fearful significance of these words? Good night Mr. Stephens, a long good night. The noonlight sleeps on Missionary Ridge, on Atlanta and Savannah, and you cry all is peace! Ah, it is the peace of slavery and death, telling of the overthrow of American principles. But look, hush! there is a sound, a light! It is the roar of Grant's cannon, the gleam of Sherman's bayonets! (Applause.)

These speakers are the complements of each other. The orator at Detroit shows the nation bowed down by the Southern policy; the orator at Augusta cries, "How still it lies—I am no longer needed." Mr. Stephens retired, when suddenly the voice of Toombs was heard, "If you do not give me the sword. I will snatch it myself," "Stop!" cries Stephens, "you will endanger the Southern policy. The Union is now our tool, don't fling it away because it is a little loose in the handle. If you go out of the Union, we may lose all. Wait! We have the House, the Senate, the Court—the Union cannot subvert us while we remain within it." This was Stephens's Union speech—not that he was truly a Union man—he only differed from Davis in method. The Georgia policy was to keep in and use the Union; the South Carolina policy was to break out and destroy it—both believed the nation would submit to anything. It it is already rottenripe to our purpose, said Stephens, why draw the sword? Only to show its edge, said Toombs.

And you be believed the people would whirl away this policy! Why, four years ago Calhoun's wish was accomplished. It was the turning point of our history. As the tyrant Bourbon of Naples ruled by aid of its lazzaroni, so the aristocracy of the South made alliance with ignorance and crime to gain the ascendency. It adopted the name of Democracy the better to demolish democratic principles. It was Sheridan's joke made terrible. When found drunk in the gutter and asked his name, he said it was William Wilberforce! So when the people over the sea cried who are you who trample on human rights and democratic principles, the slave power shouted back, We are the American Democracy! Thank God, the blood of this war has washed out these party lines. Let such shameful forgery be exposed. Let no party which denies the rights of man be called Democratic.

As I have said, 1861 was the turning point in our history. The nation then seemed stricken with the dry rot. In 1833 Calhoun stood alone; in 1860 it was doubtful whether a single shot would be fired to save the nation. The course of James Brooks, and New York merchants, in proposing to accept the terms of the South before they were even known was here alluded to. No wonder Europe believed we were too much corrupted to even try to save ourselves. Was their course unfriendly toward us? Who were we to complain of it? Did not our ministers abroad meet at Ostend to confer upon the best method of robbing a friendly nation of its territory? We invited unfriendly treatment by such aggressive action. When the leader in that conference returned to our shores we rushed—to throw him into the sea?—no to make him President! No wonder the London *Times* said the United States had long been a burlesque upon the functions of national existence. The lecturer here reviewed the course of Robert C. Winthrop in the last campaign, combatting his assertion that the party which resisted the encroachments of the South was therefore guilty of the war, and contrasting his position with that of that other Winthrop who fell gloriously in battle, full of faith and hope for his country. In denying free speech we had betrayed the fundamental principles of free government. History will recognize the abolitionists as the body guard of American principles. They were fanatics! Good Good! What else can men be who are in earnest with a great purpose. So was Columbus a fanatic, so was Martin Luther, so is Gen. Grant to-day, holding the doomed city by the throat. Was Wall street fanatic when it gave $50,000 to that other fanatic who bound himself to the mast head in Mobile Bay?—What did the nation itself do at the last election? It said that cost what it might in time, money and blood, one purpose it would pursue to the end—Union and Liberty. It was because of this that victory has since lighted up the horizon in a blaze, foretelling the perfect day. Who were the two most illustrious fanatics of our time? They were John C. Calhoun and John Brown; two men representing the tendencies of American civilization, the one starting from Plymouth Rock, the other from the slave ship at Jamestown. Every one of you is following one or the other of them. One died in his bed, the other was hanged upon the gallows; the one struggled to keep millions degraded, the other beneath the gallows stooped to kiss a child of the despised race. God and the human heart will judge between them. The bodies of both lie mouldering in the ground, but whose soul is marching on? Let us remember that any system which denies debate, destroys us, and any institution which is too delicate

The Rockland Gazette.

Saturday, February 25, 1865.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, and No. 6 STATE STREET, BOSTON, are our Agents for the *Rockland Gazette*, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest rates.

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Claims of the Soldier.

In the United States Senate proceedings of the 14th inst., we find the following item:—

"A report was presented from the Military Committee favoring the appointment of discharged wounded sailors and soldiers to such civil offices of the government as they are capable of filling, and recommending such men to the favorable consideration of Merchants and others:"

We have not observed the record of any subsequent action by the Senate, in this matter, but we hope that the report in question may be adopted, and the influence of the recommendation of Congress be thus given to the claims of disabled soldiers and sailors for appointment to civil offices, thus securing them precedence in the consideration of the merits of applications for such appointments. As the number of disabled sailors is so small in comparison with the thousands who have been rendered incapable of pursuing their usual vocations by loss of limb, or other disability, incurred in the army service, we shall speak especially of the soldier in alluding to the claims of these two classes of the nation's defenders to the consideration of the Government and the assistance of the public.

We believe that the record of a term of brave and honorable service in the army, by which a soldier has been permanently disabled, is the best claim that can be presented for appointment to civil office, and that when such a claim is supported by the requisite degree of ability, and the integrity, sobriety and good character essential to the discharge of any important public trust, such a claim should take precedence of all others. "Party" service should be subordinate in the distribution of civil offices for the next four years, and practical patriotism should stand first. If a man has done the Union party service, during the war or in the Presidential campaign, if he is a true man, he has done it from motives of patriotism—from love of his country and devotion to the cause of good government, and because he knows that from the triumph of the cause he has supported, alone can come national safety and general prosperity—the protection of public interests, and the security of individual rights. If he has acted from such motives, he will not claim to be rewarded by the gifts of office, for performing his duty, if the public voice, or the deserts of others, would call for the bestowal of those gifts elsewhere; and if he has *not* acted from such motives, he certainly should not be fed with a government salary, as the price of his patriotism. But none others have rendered the country such service as those who have stood at the cannon's mouth and periled their lives for the nation's safety. To our brave soldiers we owe it that Rebellion has not triumphed, and that the old flag is now being raised over the strong-holds where the secession rag has flaunted so long.—Those who have given the country their service, therefore, and who have returned maimed and disabled from the conflict, have the best claim on the Government it has cost them so much to defend. Many such, in every section of the country, are now rendered incapable of returning to the employments by which they were accustomed to gain their livelihood; and if there are among them those who are competent to fill any of the civil offices in the gift of the government, they certainly have the first claim to such offices.

We believe that the people of this community are strongly in favor of the appointment or election of disabled soldiers to any offices in the city or county which they are competent to fill, and we make this statement solely because we believe it to be the expression of the popular sentiment in this matter. Leading citizens have said, long since, that hereafter the government officers here must be given to soldiers, and that such applicants would receive their influence and support; and this purpose has been so far approved and sanctioned that it may fairly be regarded as an implied promise to the soldier on the part of the community. We therefore think that if capable and trustworthy disabled soldiers are applicants for offices which they are competent to fill, they should justly be supported in preference to others.

There is another light in which this matter should be viewed, aside from that of the personal merits and necessities of the honorably discharged returned or disabled soldier seeking employment. It is in respect to its influence upon enlistments. If the soldier is told that when he returns from service he shall have the assistance of his fellow citizens in finding suitable employment, if he needs it, and that if he has been disabled, he shall have their support and preference for any civil office or other station which he is capable of filling, and if such promises are faithfully redeemed, then he will feel that his service is appreciated, and that he will not be forgotten in misfortune. Such a course will encourage enlistments; and as no important trust can justly be given to an incompetent and unworthy person, even for gallant service as a soldier, the soldier would be encouraged to preserve a character which should entitle him to the respect and confidence of the community.

There has been a desire that this matter should be brought to public notice, and we think it right that our citizens should consider the subject and decide in what direction their duty to justice and the public interest lie, before being called upon to endorse the claims of any person to be retained in, or appointed to, office.

DONATION VISIT.—As the members of the 2d Baptist Church and Society intend making a social donation visit to the family of their pastor, Rev. Jos. Kalloch, on the evening of the first of March, next, they extend a general invitation to all persons, of all denominations, who appreciate his professional labors in the pastorate, or in that broader field of christian labor, (the ministering of the consolations of the gospel to bereaved ones, called to lay the loved of their households away in the silent grave,) to which so much of his time is devoted, to join with them in the pleasant duty of the occasion.

PAYING THE NATIONAL DEBT BY SUBSCRIPTION.—The proposition to pay off the National debt by private subscriptions, is exciting a good deal of remark, and seems to be received with a good degree of favor. The original proposition was that it should be discharged by the contribution of $10,000 each by 200,000 persons; but we very much doubt if so many rich men can be found sufficiently patriotic to give the required $10,000. And yet, as will be seen from the extract quoted below, it might be actual *economy* for such persons to make this gift to the government. The difficulty would be in finding a *sufficient number* to enter into the project. If a comparatively small proportion of the 200,000 made their donations, they would have given their money, while they would still be taxed for the heavy burden left by the failure of the majority to respond to this patriotic measure. We suggest, however, that this plan be tested, by the adoption of measures for securing subscriptions throughout the country, such subscriptions to be paid in when the $2,000,000,000 is reached. We think, too, as has been suggested by others, that it would not be well to limit the subscriptions to $10,000. Let any sum, however large or however small, be received for this patriotic purpose. The mass of the people—the mechanics, laborers, farmers, mariners and small merchants and professional men throughout the country, cannot give munificent subscriptions for this object, but if wealthier men entered into the plan generally, and there was a prospect that this grand purpose could be accomplished, these men of smaller means would respond with their offerings of $10, $50, or $100, and there should be few who would not give the smallest sum named. It would be a grand line to put into our history, if it could be said that the loyal American people, after conducting a successful war on a larger scale than the world ever saw, and subduing the greatest rebellion known to history, put their hands into their pockets and paid their immense national debt by a voluntary subscription. We clip the following from the *Boston Journal:*

"The proposition that the national debt be paid off by a subscription of $10,000 each by 200,000 persons, continues to excite remark. The Philadelphia *North American* recently seconded the movement, but suggested that the subscriptions should not be limited to $10,000, but any sum, however small, be received for the patriotic object. A writer in the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Thomas Allen of Pittsfield, Mass.) thinks the project not impossible, but is of opinion that it will be necessary to hold out some pecuniary inducement, and proposes that the public lands be divided among the subscribers at the rate of 5000 acres of land for every $10,000 subscribed—a larger amount for those who exceed that sum, and less for smaller contributions. Or, as the debt may reach three thousand millions, the proportion of land given may be fixed to suit the actual indebtedness of the country. Mr. Allen says:

"For one, I should be willing to pay the $10,000 if I could thus end the heavy taxation to which I am otherwise to be subjected on account of this war for the rest of my life. And it is clearly the interest of all those persons, firms or corporations now paying federal taxes exceeding the interest annually on $10,000, to do likewise. There are many persons whose interest it would be, for the same reason, to pay twice, thrice or even ten times that amount, and in the case of the wealthiest, it would be cheap if they could commute for half a million."

One of our "merchant princes," but by no means one of the wealthiest, enthusiastically advocated this scheme several months ago. We are not sure that he was not the first to broach it. He has repeatedly said that he would cheerfully give $200,000 towards wiping out the national debt."

CITY ELECTION.—Our city election takes place in one week from next Monday. Let all good citizens be at their ward caucuses to secure the nomination of such candidates as will best serve the interests of the city.

Fall of Charleston.

The fall of Charleston, and the restoration of the flag of the Union, to Fort Sumter is one of the most gratifying events of the war. South Carolina is now having the poisoned chalice which she prepared for her sister States, commended to her own lips, and we hope she may be forced to drink of it until she is compelled to cry that she has had enough of treason forever. Verily, the cause of Freedom and Union is "marching on."

Capt. Bunker, in command of the batteries here, fired a salute of 26 guns on the 22d, in response to the President's order, and in honor of our victories.

DEATH OF REV. CYRIL PEARL.—We regret to learn that this gentleman, so well-known and esteemed throughout the State, died at his home in South Freeport, on Sunday, the 19th, at the age of 63. Mr. Pearl was a man of ability, versatility of talent, and great activity. He was one of the foremost in promoting the cause of education, of emancipation, temperance, and other good works, and by his pen performed able service in aiding to develop the resources and promote the interests and progress of the State. His last illness was brought on by his indefatigable labors in canvassing the State in behalf of the freedmen of the South. He was a very prominent Mason, and was buried with masonic honors.

EXCHANGE OF CAPT. LITCHFIELD. By a despatch received by his father on Thursday, we learn that Capt. J. B. Litchfield, has at last been exchanged and finally escaped from the toils of rebeldom. He sent the despatch alluded to from Annapolis.—Our community will be glad to know that the gallant Captain has lived to come safely through his captivity, with its various escapes and captures.

HOOP SKIRTS.—We call attention to the Hoop Skirt Factory of Mr. B. Lane, at Vinalhaven. His skirts compare favorably with others and are attaining a good reputation. Customers may have them made to order, by leaving their orders at the millinery store of Miss F. J. Kirkpatrick.

NEW TEMPERANCE PAPER.—The first number of the *Old Oaken Bucket*," a new Temperance and Literary Paper, published in Portland, by B. F. Thorndike, at $2.00 a year, is on our table. It is a large-sized, handsomely printed sheet, and has a very appropriate and tasteful engraved heading representing the laborer "returned from the field," in the act of drinking from the "moss-covered treasure,"

"As poised on the curb, it inclined to his lip." This new Temperance Journal is designed to supply the need for a weekly paper—there having been none in the State since the demise of the *Temperance Journal*. We hope our temperance people will support this paper, and that Bro. Thorndike's *Bucket* may go deep enough into the well of public appreciation to bring him up a sufficient compensation for his labors.

THE NATIONAL FREEMASON is the title of a handsome monthly journal of 16 large quarto pages, published in Washington, D. C., and devoted to the interests of "the craft." It is edited by Robert McMurdy, D. D. L. L. D., and must be highly prized by all Freemasons wherever it becomes known, while the intelligent reader who is not a mason will find much to interest and instruct in its perusal. It should be in every mason's family, and by forming clubs in the Lodge it can be obtained at a reduction from the single subscription price, which is $2.00 a year. Dr. McMurdy's address is Box 982, Washington, D. C.

☞ We call the earnest attention of our readers to the following appeal for the white refugees at Cairo. Their condition, as described in this circular, is one of great destitution and suffering and of pressing and urgent need. The appeal tells its own story, and we hope it will not be made in vain. We understand that the subject will be presented at the Union meeting to be holden at the First Baptist church next Sabbath evening, when a contribution will be taken up.

An Appeal for White Refugees at Cairo.

"To answer many inquiries concerning the condition of the refugees arriving in Cairo from the South, we would respectfully represent that,

With the triumphant march of our armies through sections of rebellion, whole communities have flocked to our lines for protection against a misrule they took no part in establishing, and a despotism they have been powerless to resist.

The reign of terror which exists throughout the rebel States lying in and adjacent to the Mississippi valley, has no parallel in the most barbarous annals of any country.

Their able-bodied men have been conscripted, or, fleeing to the woods and swamps, have been hunted with bloodhounds, and shot like beasts.

Their granaries robbed. Their cotton burned. Their lands laid waste.

Their crops have been destroyed. Their cattle and teams driven off.

Their houses sacked and seized. Children, interceding, have been shot.

Women have been stripped of their clothing and turned naked upon the world.

Mothers, imploring mercy, have had their infants stabbed on their breasts.

Sympathy with the Union has been made the sole occasion for atrocities unheard of in intestine war.

Thus, with cruel hand has rebellion mingled a bitter cup for its unwilling subjects, and is now dealing out to them its dregs. It has indeed given them for happiness, misery; for liberty, tyranny; and changed the joy of their lives into the wormwood of an intolerable existence.

Their Situation in Cairo.

They are sent here by the military authorities, on Government transports and steamers, and landed at our levee at all hours of the night and day.

There they are left shelterless and penniless, their future an aimless blank.

More than two hundred have recently been set on shore at a late hour of the night, and compelled to remain exposed to the inclemencies of the weather until morning. The average number per month has been near two thousand.

Nine-tenths of all are woman and children, four-fifths of the latter, children of tender years. They arrived impoverished and exhausted; they are often clad only in a few tattered garments; children come without hats, shoes or stockings, and hundreds without a change of clothing; they have no bedding save a few rags on the ground, and they die daily of disease, exposure and want.

They came to us not as enemies, but sick and hungered suffering and shelterless. Such are the particulars of their miseries.

During the last year. 20,000 of these refugees from the tyranny of rebellion have landed at the wharf in Cairo.

The Cairo Relief Association have done all in their power to alleviate the suffering of these poor people. Daily appeals are being made in their behalf, to the citizens of Cairo. These appeals have been liberally responded to.

The work has grown upon our hands—the means are now exhausted.

Should these private enterprizes fail or prove inadequate, as there is reason to apprehend, the situation of new arrivals must become heart-rending—verging on despair.

It is not necessary to say that their indescribable condition demands the most prompt and efficient measures for their relief.

What is done must be done quickly. They must die of cold and hunger this winter unless immediate succor be obtained. Shall not the cry of the children, as they lie on the levee with innocent hands uplifted for help, be heard? Never has helpless womanhood appealed in vain for aid. We appeal to all who have hearts to feel for human misery—than which none greater exists on the face of the earth; we plead for a liberal contribution from every Christian church in your city on next Sabbath. We entreat every pastor to give us his influence and aid to this end. We appeal to the large hearted men of your city to furnish us money. We appeal to the ladies of your city, God bless them, to collect a few barrels of clothing—especially for women and children. No want, no suffering exists in our land this day which pleads with equal urgency for prompt and generous relief. We beg that every pastor in the city will read this circular next Sabbath from the pulpits, and plead for a liberal contribution from the congregation.

CHAPLAIN JOHN W. JOHNSON.
Agent and General Supervisor of White Refugees at Cairo.

Interesting Questions and Answers relative to the 7.30 U. S. Loan.

MR. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the popular 500 million 5.20 Loan, has just been appointed by SECRETARY FESSENDEN, the GENERAL AGENT to dispose of THIS ONLY POPULAR LOAN now offered for sale by the Government, viz.: the "SEVEN-THIRTY."

In entering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow-countrymen may all understand what this "Seven-Thirty Loan" is—what are its peculiar merits,—how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Question. Why is this Loan called the "Seven-Thirty" Loan?

Answer. It bears Interest, in currency, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year, on every hundred dollars; making the interest as follows:

One cent per day on each		$50 note.
Two cents "	"	100 "
Ten "	"	500 "
Twenty "	"	1,000 "
One dollar "	"	5,000 "

2d Question. When and how can they be obtained?

Answer. They are for sale at *par*, and accrued interest, by all Sub-Treasuries, National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Brokers.

3d Question. When is the interest payable and how can it be collected?

Answer. The Coupons or Interest Tickets are due 15th of February and 15th of August in each year, and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub-Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Banker.

4th Question. When must the Government pay off these 7.30s?

Answer. They are due in two years and a half from the 15th of February, 1865; viz.: on the 15th of August, 1867.

5th Question. Must I receive back my money so soon as 1867?

Answer. *No!* not unless you yourself prefer to do so—the Law gives you the *right* to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount at *par*, of the famous and popular 5.20 *Gold Bearing 6 per cent. Loan.*

6th Question. How much do you consider this privilege of conversion, into 5.20 Loan to be worth?

Answer. 5.20s bearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are to-day worth 9 per cent. premium. If they are worth no more at the end of the two years and a half, when you have a right to them, than they *now* are, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least 10 per cent. per annum for your money—but the opinion is that they will be worth more than 9 per cent. premium at that time.

7th Question. What other advantage is there in investing in the 7.30 Loan?

Answer. It cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, and this adds from one to three per cent. per annum to the net income of the holder, according to the rate of taxation in various localities. All bonds and stocks, except those of the United States, and all mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

8th Question. How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and sure?

Answer. The Government collects, by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred millions each year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debt, and as soon as the war is ended the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the debt. *Our Government has twice paid off all its debt*, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt itself is the very safest investment in the world. It is as safe as a mortgage on a good farm, and pays better interest. It is in fact, a *First Mortgage* on all lands, all incomes, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

Nothing can be safer, for we are all bound for it, and all that we have is firmly held for the payment of principal and interest. How foolish those people are, who keep their gold and greenbacks idle and locked up, or purchase mortgages or railroad stocks and bonds, which pay only 5 or 6 per cent interest, when these Seven-Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five-Twenties,) over ten per cent., and are so much safer and surer.

9th Question. How many Seven-Thirties are there, and how much remains unsold?

Answer. There are only about three hundred and twenty-five millions authorized by law, and only about one hundred and ninety millions remain unsold.

10th Question. How long will it take you to sell the balance?

Answer. There are about 800 National Banks all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand private bankers and brokers, and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people.

11th Question. How long will it take to sell the whole?

Answer. In less than three months they will be all sold, and will no doubt then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thirties, the first Twenty-Year Loan, and the Five-Twenties.

The above questions and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all. If not, the General Subscription Agent, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell the Loan, will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven-Thirties in small or large sums (as the notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000,) and to render it easy for all to subscribe—thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. FESSENDEN, who earnestly desires that the *people* of the whole land, (as well as the capitalists,) shall have every opportunity afforded them of obtaining a portion of *this most desirable investment.*

LET NONE DELAY, BUT SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE, THROUGH THE NEAREST RESPONSIBLE BANK OR BANKERS.

☞ Young men should beware how they stand around and block up the side-walk, or gather at street corners using profane or obscene language in the hearing of ladies. We learn that two of this class were brought up before Judge Farwell this week and fined, for insulting ladies on the street.

☞ The "Mechanics' Association" appointed persons to canvass for members at the meeting on Monday evening, and an adjourned meeting is to be held on Saturday evening, when it is expected the election of officers will take place. We have not been present at the meetings to learn the views of members, but it appears to us that fixing the fee for membership so high as $6.00 will deter many mechanics from becoming members who might otherwise do so. Could not the Association be made more popular, and at the same time about as much money realized, by fixing a lower fee?

THE 7-30 LOAN.—The popularity of this loan, and the confidence with which it is looked upon by the public as a safe and desirable investment, is evidenced in the fact that the subscriptions reported by Jay Cooke & Co. range from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 per day. Those who have spare funds can at once assist the government and realize a safe investment by subscribing to this loan. See the advertisement in another column.

PORTLAND AND BANGOR.—We learn that Capt. Chas. Spear, and Messrs. Lang and Delano have purchased the steamer "Regulator," and will place her on the route between Portland and Bangor about the 11th, of March. Our citizens will be glad to have this important line of travel opened so seasonably.

ATHENÆUM LIBRARY.—An adjourned meeting of the Directors will be held at the Library Rooms on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at which a full attendance is desired. Subscribers and shareholders are desired to hand in the titles of any books they may wish purchased.

Items: Home-Made and Stolen.

The Boston *Post* says there is a hermit named Samuel Choate, 70 years of age, living on Green Island, Boston harbor. He has been there twenty years, subsisting on fish, lobsters, and muscles, and what he obtains by selling a few lobsters in the warm season.

The Russian authorities are building sixteen monitors. They are built exactly according to the American monitors of the Passaic class, with the addition of some of the latest improvements tested in this country.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* states that no less than eleven boys were turned out of one of the district schools of that city last week, for being drunk in school.

A rebel lady in Newtown, Virginia, boasts of having made money enough by selling pies to Union soldiers, last summer, to paper her kitchen with greenbacks.

Seven Baptist churches have been erected in Newark in the past fifteen years, and two more are proposed.

There is a rumor that Mr. Seward will go to England and exchange places with Mr. Adams, the latter going into the State Department.

Coffee made of roasted pea nuts is one of the luxuries of rebeldom.

A sewing machine is called a mechanical makeshift.

A MILLION DOLLARS IN A MINUTE.—On Saturday about 3 o'clock the orders by telegraph from various parts of the country and from Philadelphia, to Mr. Jay Cooke, for the new loan, in the space of a single minute exceeded one million of dollars.

A LARGE STATE TAX.—The Columbian Marine Insurance Company paid a State tax in Massachusetts, this yerr of $20,717,00. The tax of all the other fire and marine insurance companies doing business in that State was $32,626,03. Messrs E. H. & G. W. Cochran receive proposals for insurance in the Columbian.

ARREST FOR FORGERY.—An individual known as "Long John Abbott" was arrested in Boston, on a charge of attempting to pass two forged checks of $500 each on the Webster National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce, purporting to have been signed by Hon. J. G. Abbott; and also of forging the name of Calvin Torrey upon orders for the payment of small sums of money. Abbott was committed to jail in default of bail.

Over half a million pounds of sugar were bonded at the Custom House, Boston, Monday, upon one entry. Sugars are lower abroad and at Havana.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for March is received. It has a fine steel engraving, a beautiful colored fashion plate of spring fashions, various patterns and designs for ornamental work, new style bonnets, caps, and many other attractions.

Despatches from Washington, New York, Portland, Bangor Dover, Providence and other cities speak of the firing of salutes, ringing of bells and display of flags in honor of the fall of Charleston and of the anniversary.

The detective police in Savannah have arrested a man by the name of Wright, a notorious desperado, charged with the crime of setting fire to the building that started the great fire a few weeks since, and resulted in the loss of life and an immense deal of property. The proof is strong against him. The police are now after a desperate gang, of whom he was chief, all of whom are violent rebels.

Advices at the State Department from nearly all points frequented by blockade runners are to the effect that since the news of the closing of Cape Fear River has reached them, owners of that class of vessels are anxious to retire from the business, and are in many cases offering their vessels for sale at half their value.

The Stars and Stripes Triumphant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The following despatch was received at the Navy Department—

Flag Ship Harvest Moon,
Charleston Harbor, February 18,
Via Fortress Monroe, 20, 7 P. M.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec. of Navy.

Sir: Charleston was abandoned this morning by the rebels. I am now on my way to the city.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
[Signed] JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Rear Admiral.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Washington, Feb. 20—8 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following details of military operations, and the condition of military affairs in the rebel States taken from the Richmond papers of today, have been forwarded by Gen. Grant.

This Department has received no other intelligence in relation to the operation of our forces against Fort Anderson and Wilmington.

A despatch from Admiral Dahlgren to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Charleston harbor, 15th, says the rebels were abandoning Charleston that morning, and he was then on his way to the city.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Army of the Potomac.

General Exchange of Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The following has been received from Major Mulford:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 22.

"*To the Agent of the Associated Press:*—

"I will thank you to make the following announcement through the press:—

"In consideration of a general exchange and speedy delivery of all prisoners held in the South, it is deemed inexpedient to forward, after this date, either funds or supplies to any person now in captivity.—Such parcels or remittances as may have accumulated since the last shipment, or may hereafter arrive, will be returned to the shippers.

JOHN E. MULFORD,
Ass't-General of Exchange."

The American's Annapolis despatch says 150 officers and 975 men have arrived here from Richmond, all in a wretched condition; 300 have been carried to the hospital.

The Internal Revenue for the month of January past amounted to the enormous sum of $31,076,902 89—over a million of dollars a day, including Sunday! And yet confessedly the machinery for collecting this branch of the nation's income is imperfect and undergoing change. Vast as is that sum of internal revenue, daily and monthly, how light a burden is it to the business of this rich and vigorous nation! And with what patriotic cheerfulness and acquiescence the people pay this tax to preserve their Nation and to maintain Democracy.

The Union Flag Over Sumter and Charleston.

ATTEMPT OF THE REBELS TO BURN THE CITY.

RAISING THE FLAG AT THE FORTS.

HEAVY EXPLOSION.

Effects of Union Shot and Shell.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18, 1865.

To Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff:

General—The city of Charleston and all its defences came into our possession this morning, with about 200 pieces of good artillery and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy commenced evacuating all the works last night, and Major McBeth surrendered the city to the troops of Gen. Schemmelfinnig at 9 o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces.

Our advance on the Edisto from Bull's Bay hastened the retreat of the rebels.

The cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermasters' stores, railroad bridges and two iron-clads were burned by the enemy.—Some vessels in the shipyards were also burned. Nearly all the inhabitants remaining behind are of the poorer class.

Very respectfully, Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General commanding.

Admiral Dahlgren was the first to run up to the city, where he arrived at about 2 o'clock P. M. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore followed soon after in the steamer W. W. Coit, and had an interview with Gen. Schemmelfinnig, he being the first general officer in the city, and for the present in command. It is supposed that Beauregard evacuated Charleston in order to concentrate his forces and give Sherman battle. The remains of two iron-clads were found, which the enemy destroyed by blowing them up previously to the evacuation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamship Fulton, Captain Nalton, from Port Royal and Charleston bar 18th, 6 P. M., arrived here this morning. Purser McManus furnishes us with the following memoranda:

Charleston was evacuated by the rebels on the night of the 17th, leaving the several fortifications uninjured, besides 200 guns, which they spiked. The evacuation was first discovered at Fort Moultrie in the morning at ten o'clock. Part of the troops stationed at James Island crossed over in boats and took possession of the city without opposition. Previous to the enemy evacuating they fired the upper part of the city, by which 6000 bales of cotton were burned, and it is supposed that before they could subdue the flames two-thirds of the city will be destroyed. A fearful explosion occurred in the Wilmington depot, cause unknown, by which several hundred citizens lost their lives. The building was used for commissary purposes and situated in the upper part of the city.

The blockade runner Cyrene, just arrived from Nassau, fell into our hands, and two others were expected to run in on the night of the 18th. The first flag over Sumter was raised by Capt. Henry M. Bragg, aide-de-camp on Gen. Gillmore's staff, having for a staff an oar and a boat hook lashed together. The houses in the lower part of the city were completely riddled by our shot and shell. The wealthy part of the population have deserted the city, and now all that remain are of the poorer classes, who are suffering for want of food. As fast as Gen. Schemmelinnig's forces could be thrown into the city they were set to work to put out the fire, which up to the time of leaving was raging fiercely in different parts of the city—presenting an appearance of horror, frightful to behold.—Old men, women and children rushed frantically to and fro in an agony of despair at the loss of their homes and the killing and mutilating of their friends.

Fort Anderson Captured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral Porter:—

"FLAG SHIP MALVERN,
"Cape Fear River, Feb. 19, 1865.

"*Sir:*—I have the honor to report the surrender or evacuation of Fort Anderson. Gen. Schofield advanced from Smithville with 8000 men, on the 17th inst. At the same time I attacked the works by water, placing the monitor Montauk close to the works, and enfilading them with the Pawtucket, Suwanee, Unadilla and Pequot, tide and wind not allowing more vessels to get under fire. The fort answered pretty briskly, but quieted down by sunset.

"On the 18th, at 8 o'clock, I moved up closer, with the Montauk leading, followed by the Mackinaw, Huron, Sassacus, Pontoosuc, Maratanza, Suwanee, Unadilla, Pawtucket, Osceola, Shawmut, Seneca, Ajax, Chippewa and Little Ada, and kept up a heavy fire through the day until late in the afternoon.

"The enemy's batteries were silenced by three o'clock, though we kept up the fire until dark. We also fired through the night.

"In the meantime Gen. Schofield was working in the rear of the rebels to cut them off. The rebels did not wait for the army to surround them, but left in the night, taking five or six pieces of light artillery with them and every thing else of any value.

"At daylight this morning some of the troops that were near by went in and hoisted the flag on the ramparts, when the firing of the monitors ceased. There were 10 heavy guns in Fort Anderson and a quantity of ammunition.

"We lost but three killed and five wounded

"DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral."

Sherman's March.

The course of Gen. Sherman is onward. He may cast a glance, so to speak, in the direction of Charleston, just sufficient to open communication with the restful cradle of the rebellion and assure himself of the success of his strategic movement; but it will be simply a glance. His army is well in hand, and invincible, as the retreat of Beauregard fully proves. Under these circumstances, we may consider that Sherman will not rest until he has accomplished the object of his grand campaign.

Taking Columbia as a center and carefully conning a well delineated map of North and South Carolina, the course of Gen. Sherman is made almost as apparent as if it was involved in a general order.—We know that General Schofield is already operating upon the line of the Wilmington and Manchester road; it is also well known that a large force is advancing from Newbern, in the direction of Goldsboro. If General Sherman should move from Columbia upon the line of railroads which pass through central or western South Carolina and North Carolina, he would, at every step, pass farther from his base and line of communication, and be compelled to depend upon his own army alone in an emergency. On the contrary, if he should pass to the eastward upon the line of the Manchester and Wilmington road, he would meet General Schofield's column at a point and period most opportune, and united, the army could accomplish most important results.—Besides, at Florence, which would be directly in his path, he could possess or destroy one of the now few arsenals which are held by the confederacy, and perhaps rescue some of our prisoners who are supposed to be held at that place by the rebels.—General Sherman entered Columbia on the 17th. Florence is but eighty-nine miles distant, and General Sherman's advance could readily reach it by Saturday, or Sunday at the latest. The next news from the South may announce the capture of Florence, in which case the direction of General Sherman will be made clearly manifest. From the facts that General Schofield has been sent to the coast of North Carolina with his corps; that General Grant has recently been a visitor to the headquarters of the corps operating against Wilmington, and that there are movements of all the armies, including Meade's and Schofield's, all tending toward the dismemberment of the grand line of rebel rail road communication commencing at Richmond, passing through Goldsboro, Wilmington, Florence, and Columbia, we think that the purpose of General Sherman is clear, and that his intention is to occupy and possess every point upon the grand line of rail-road communication which may be properly termed the "Atlantic coast route."

THE REBEL FORCES IN SHERMAN'S FRONT.

Beauregard is in command of all the forces operating against Gen. Sherman.—His army consists of the troops under Hardee which evacuated Savannah, and fell back upon Augusta and Charleston; cavalry under Wade Hampton; a portion of the army under Hood and which was defeated by Thomas in Tennessee; five divisions of troops from Lee's army in Virginia; and the militia of South Carolina, with the troops which have been garrisoning Augusta, Charleston, Florence and other points upon the Atlantic coast. Altogether these number not more than fifty thousand.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Journal, under date of the 13th inst., furnishes the following facts respecting Sherman's strength:

Our army left Savannah strongly garrisoned with troops belonging to the Nineteenth corps, so that Sherman set out at the head of the following force:

Fourteenth corps,	12,000
Twentieth corps,	20,000
Fifteenth corps,	15,000
Seventeenth corps,	18,000
Foster's army,	22,000
Cavalry,	16,000
Total,	103,000

This may be regarded as a large force; but I am happy to say that it does not exceed by one man the number under command of Sherman, though in it are included some ten thousand negro troops, who will remain in the vicinity of Port Royal, so that the actual number moving northwest is a little over ninety thousand, including cavalry.

THE REBELS SCARED OUT.

LIEUT. CUSHING'S YANKEE TRICK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In addition to the despatch of Admiral Porter in relation to the evacuation of Fort Anderson, information was received at the Navy Department that Lieut. Wm. B. Cushing constructed a mock monitor so closely resembling one of those vessels that no difference could be detected at a distance of 100 yards. On Saturday night, the 18th, at about 11 P. M., this vessel was taken up to within about 400 yards of the fort and set adrift. As there was a strong flood tide, she moved up the river and passed the fort as if under slow steam. At this time the army had worked about two-thirds of the distance around and in the rear of the fort, and the rebels no doubt thinking their communications would be cut off both by land and water, hastily escaped by the only avenue open to them.

Thirty-Eight Congress—Second Session

In the Senate Tuesday, a bill was introduced providing for the appointment of a solicitor and Judge-advocate-general in the navy. A communication of the Secretary of War in reply to a resolution stated that he had furnished the names of all political prisoners in the district to the judges in it. Several private bills were passed and also the resolution of thanks to General Thomas. The name of Admiral Lee was coupled with that of General Thomas. The Senate, by a vote of fifteen to thirteen, refused to postpone for a day the freedmen's bureau bill.

In the House the committee on ways and means reported that they had prepared a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow six hundred millions of dollars. The bill will be considered on Thursday. A bill in aid of the railroad and telegraph from Missouri to the Pacific, and two bills relating to the postal service, were passed. The resolution for a reprimand of A. P. Field for assault upon Judge Kelly, was passed. The amended enrolment bill was then considered and amended.

In the Senate Wednesday, a bill was introduced to compensate naval contractors. The judiciary committee reported against the proposed amendment to the Constitution, to allow of taxing exports, also against Mr. Sumner's proposed amendment in relation to representation. The military committee reported a joint resolution authorizing a survey for a canal around Niagara Falls, and for one from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. The report of the committee of conference on the freedmen's bureau bill was rejected, and a new committee appointed.

From Europe.

By the arrival of the steamship Nova Scotian at Portland on the 21st, inst., and the China at New York, we have European dates to the 12th, four days later. The Paris correspondent of the London Times intimates that no French minister will be accredited to our government until Maximilian is recognized by it. Americans are charged with enticing miners in Wales to join the army of the United States. Prussia is reorganizing her military. The acquittal of Rumble, the official charged with aiding in the fitting out of the pirate Rappahannock, calls forth severe strictures from the English papers. Hon. S. Stanley, a son of Lord Stanley, has addressed the friends of the freedmen at Manchester, expressing a warm sympathy in the anti-slavery policy of our government, and trusting that it will be successful in its struggle.

To Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Fort Anderson was captured on Sunday by Gen. Schofield and Admiral Porter. Most of the garrison escaped toward Wilmington, though the fort and all the guns were left in good condition. The army was following on toward Wilmington, accompanied by two monitors, and it was expected by the messenger that Wilmington would be in our possession no Monday.

At the late fire in Hilton Head, when buildings containing large quantities of ammunition were in danger, and a serious conflagration like that of Savannah was narrowly escaped, Major-General Gilmore, who was on the ground in person, threw off his coat and worked with a will to prevent the spread of the flames. At one time during the progress of the fire, General Gilmore ordered a fellow who was standing by, with his hands in his pockets, to go to work with the others. The fellow, not recognizing the General, refused to obey, whereupon he suddenly found himself knocked heels over head on the sand. A half hour later, the force of active laborers was increased by one.

LARGE ARMIES.—The magnitude of the rebellion when compared with other wars can be judged of by comparisons. A writer in one of our periodicals makes the following statements:

"As to the numbers engaged, the little State of Massachusetts has furnished more men in our present struggle than fought on both sides in the great English rebellion.—It has sent more men into the field than Julius Cæsar commanded to gain the empire of the world; more than all the troops of Hellas put together in the long struggle that rent her in pieces, when her sun went down in blood. The State of New York has equipped more soldiers than all the troops of Cæsar and Pompey put together, though drawn from every province from the Euphrates to the pillars of Hercules.—The whole army of Cromwell would only serve as skirmishers, or as a detail for a 'raid' from the army of Grant or Sherman. His great military fame was gained by managing twenty-five thousand men; and its marches and evolutions were within an area less extensive than the State of Virginia."

OUR GENERALS.—From the answer of the Secretary of War to an inquiry of the Senate, it appears that there are now sixty-six Major Generals and two hundred and sixty-seven Brigadier Generals, making a total of three hundred and thirty-three.—Of these, forty-five Major Generals and two hundred Brigadiers are in active command. Eight of the former and twelve of the

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,

For Families, Churches, Societies and Schools, are pronounced in all respects SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER REED INSTRUMENTS, by the first organists and professors of music in the country. Parties intending to procure a musical instrument are requested to call and examine the Cabinet Organ, or send for an illustrated catalogue, before purchasing. Prices from $95 to $550.

Z. POPE VOSE, *Agent for the Cabinet Organ,*
Custom House Block, Rockland.

N. B. Reference may be made in this city to Miss E. E. BURPEE, Organist of Lime Rock Division.
May 20, 1864. 22tf

SETH E. BENSON,

APOTHECARY,

Corner Main and Park Streets.

SPEAR BLOCK, ROCKLAND, MAINE.
January 14, 1865. 3tf

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

SO wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discardrd, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an *alterative medicine* to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA the remedy to use. Try it once and you will know its value.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by DR. F. G. COOK, Rockland, Maine.

Sold at wholesale by W. F. PHILLIPS, Portland; S. A. HOWES & CO., Belfast; W. L. ALDEN & CO., Bangor, Maine. 2m1

Stage and Railroad Notice.

WINTER Arrangement.

STAGES will leave ROCKLAND for BATH every morning—Sundays excepted—at 2 o'clock, A. M., and on *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings* at 6½ o'clock, A. M. The 2 o'clock stage will connect with the cars leaving BATH at 12 o'clock, A. M., for PORTLAND and BOSTON, and also connect with the DAMARISCOTTA and GARDINER STAGE.

RETURNING—Will leave BATH for DAMARISCOTTA, WALDOBORO', WARREN, THOMASTON and ROCKLAND, daily at 3 P. M., or on the arrival of the train from PORTLAND and BOSTON, and on *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings,* at 8 o'clock.

J. T. BERRY, PROPRIETOR.
Rockland, January 14, 1865. 4tf

PARKER SEWING MACHINES.

Price Fifty Dollars.

THIS is a first-class machine, made under the Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker patents, with Parker's improvements. It will do all kinds of family work, on heavy or light materials, with equal facility, and will hem, fell, stitch, run, bind and gather in the most superior manner. It sews from two ordinary spools, runs rapidly and with very little noise, never misses or makes long stitches, and is *less complicated and more easily learned, operated and cared for* than any other in use. There are no shuttles to fill, thread to wind, or ends to fasten on this machine, and it will do one-third more work in a day than any shuttle machine. For its simplicity, durability, economy and excellent work, those who have used it pronounce it the *best family machine.*

S. W. Hodges, 106 Tremont st., Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

Z. POPE VOSE, AGENT FOR KNOX COUNTY,
Second Floor, Custom House Block, Rockland.
☞ Call, or send for circulars.
Rockland, Oct. 7, 1864.

C. P. FESSENDEN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

NO. 5 KIMBALL BLOCK,

Rockland, Me.

April 30, 1864. 19tf

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and

AND A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN

who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc, supplying at the same time

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,

By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
1y22 Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

MARRIAGES.

In Appleton, February 11th, by Samuel C. Fuller, Esq., Mr. Samuel R. Bennett, of Searsmont, to Miss Susan M. Chadwick, of Washington.

In North Haven, Feb. 9th, by Rev. J. C. Sawyer, Mr. Robert A. Brown to Miss Isora B. Crabtree, all of North Haven.

In Islesboro', Jan. 31, by R. D. Sprague, Esq., Capt. Elisha M. Trim of Stockton, to Miss Clarasa A. Clark, of Islesboro'.

In Northport, Feb. 19, by James Lancaster, Esq., Capt. Samuel W. Bullock to Miss Amanda M. Elwell, both of Northport.

In Searsmont, Feb. 11, by Rev. Wm. L. Brown, Mr. Freeman B. Cooper and Miss Sarah M. Gunn, both of Searsmont.

DEATHS.

In Belfast, 17th inst., of apoplexy, Mr. Charles C. Edmunds, aged 47.

In Belfast, February 2d, Mr. John M. Gould, aged 63 years.

In Centreville, Mass., Jan. 24, James W. Boynton, formerly of Liberty, aged 31 years, 8 months.

In Boston, Feb. 14, Mrs. Eliza T. Peirce, widow of Baley Peirce, formerly of Belfast, aged 69 years.

In North Abington, Feb. 10, Mrs. Emelie M., wife of George A. Partridge, and daughter of William Shepherd, Jefferson, Me., aged 28 years, 8 months.

In Appleton, Feb. 17th, Nathaniel Sprague, Esq., aged 75 years, 1 month, 4 days.

In this city, Feb. 22d, Franklin, son of Asa and Precilla Cunningham, aged 3 months.

At the Island of St. Thomas, West Indias, on the 1st of February, of Yellow Fever, MR. HENRY OLIVER LIBBY, of this city, only son of Widow Samuel Libby, aged 27 years.

It will prove of interest to his many relatives and friends in Belfast and this city to learn that he received every attention during his sickness, and that he was in full possession of his senses and died in a very happy frame of mind, with full assurance of hope in a blessed immortality; and that his remains were sepultured with full Masonic honors. (Belfast papers please copy.)

Of wounds received in Battle, near Petersburg, V. A. Oct. 30, 1864, JAMES H. GROVER aged 19 years; son of the late James Grover of Rockland, being the last of a family of six children who are now in the spirit land with their father. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the 14th Me. Reg't., Col. F. S. Nickerson; was wounded in the battle at Baton Rouge, in Aug., 1862, and discharged for disability; but after recovering his health, and from his wounds, he enlisted in the 1st Me. Heavy Artillery, and was wounded, quite severely, at the battle of the Wilderness. He remained in hospital barely a sufficient time for his wound to heal, when he joined his Reg't. again, and fell at his post, being struck by a shell, and died while being carried to the hospital. He was a brave and faithful soldier, a kind and true friend, and an affectionate son. COM.

At sea, Oct. 20th, Alvin Tolman, first officer of Ship Brazill, aged 46 years, 6 months and 20 days. He leaves a wife and two children and other relatives to mourn the sad breavement.

At his residence, in North Waldoboro', on the evening of the 17th, inst., Capt. Joseph Miller, aged 79 years and 10 months. Capt. Miller was well known to most of our citizens, especially those of the Masonic Fraternity, with which he has been connected for almost half a century. He was an enthusiastic and devoted freemason, faithfully performing the various duties which had devolved upon him, during a long life.

He has filled many offices, not only in the Grand Lodge and Chapter, but in the subordinate bodies in his own and our vicinity. Some years ago he was master of King Solomon's Lodge at Waldoboro', and for a number of years was High Priest of King Solomon's Chapter of this city.

Bro. Miller a few years previous to his death, was also presiding officer of the Council of Royal and Select Masters of this place. He will not only be missed by the members of the Order in his own vicinity but by the Fraternity throughout the whole State, with many of whom he had long been acquainted.

Bro. Miller was buried at Waldoboro' village, last Sabbath, under Masonic honors. King Solomon's Chapter attended his funeral in full ranks and Doct. Germaine, of this city, read the impressive funeral ceremonies of the Order at his grave. A large concourse of citizens, together with the Masonic Fraternity, were present at the funeral. COM.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ROCKLAND.

Arrived.

Feb 15th, sch Frolic, Kennedy, Boston. 24th, Utica, Thorndike, Portland.

Sailed.

Feb 17th, schs Justina, Gregory, New York; James Brophy, Hall, Baltimore; N Tarbox, Pendleton, Washington, D C. 21st, sch Lucy Anes, Flanders, Portland. 22d, schs Charlotte Ann, Andrews, Boston; S E Parker, ——, N York; Neponset, Snow, Salem.

DISASTERS.

Ship Young Mechanic, of Rockland, which arrived at Newport on the 17th inst, from St Thomas, having previously put into that port in distress, while on the passage from New York for San Francisco, will repair and refit at Newport. She is now in the inner harbor.

Capt Pierce, of the sch Sunbeam, at New Orleans from Belfast, Me, reports having experienced a succession of gales during the entire passage.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON—Cld, Feb 21, sch Hiawatha, Ingraham, Fortress Monroe.

At Hart Island 17th, sch R B Pitts, Bishop, from New York for Providence, in the ice.

NEWPORT—In port 20th, ship Young Mechanic, (of Rockland) McLoon from St Thomas, wtg orders; brigs Condor, Ames, from Sierra Leone, WCA, for New York; John Balch; schs Sarah, (of Rockland) Holden, from Fall River for New York.

SPOKEN.

Jan 27, lat 25 14, lon 66 56, brig John Stevens, of Bluehill from New York for Vera Cruz (with loss of deck load.)

U. S. 7-30 LOAN

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5 20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent	**per day on a**			**$50 note.**
Two cents	"	"	"	**$100** "
Ten "	"	"	"	**$500** "
20 "	"	"	"	**$1000** "
$1 "	"	"	"	**$5000** "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

The Only Loan in Market

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

Subscriptions will be received by

THE NATIONAL BANK, WALDOBORO'.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DAMARISCOTTA.

February 24, 1865. 3m10

WANTED—Old and New Agents, Soldiers, Ladies, any body, to sell a complete History of Life and Death in Rebel Prisons, by a Prisoner. The whole story is told. Any one can sell as every body will buy. Send $1.75 and we will send sample copy with conditions, post paid, or Circular, free. 400 pages, illustrated.

L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Ct.
February 20, 1865. 3w10

RECRUITS WANTED

—FOR THE—

ARMY AND NAVY.

YOUNG MEN,

NOW is the chance for you to enlist and get something worth while for your time.

Bounties for the Navy are

$350 for one year's service.
$600 for two year's service.
$850 for three year's service.

Bounties for the Army are as follows:

400 for one year's service.
650 for two year's service.
900 for three year's service.

Now for the veterans! Those who wish to enlist in that splendid corps with Hancock is now raising in Washington, composed of men that have served two or more years with honorable discharges, there is an addition to the above bounties of three hundred dollars, making in all **$700** for one year's service, **$950** for two years, **$1200** for three years.

These men are to be armed with new breech loading rifles and will wear a new style of equipments and each man will have his name marked on his gun and will retain it as his own on the expiration of his term of service.

H. M. BROWN,
City Recruiting Officer.

N. B. Beware of the Runners for Brokers.
Feb. 25, 1856. 10tf

Attention.

LADIES of Rockland, who love sport and pastime, here is an opening, write to two young sailors who have served in this war and who will answer all letters addressed to them. Object, to pass a few dull hours of blockade life. Address

G. FISHER or E. McLUSKIE,
U. S. Schooner, Racer Port Royal, S. C.
Feb. 24, 1865. 3w*10

Freedom Notice.

TO all whom it may concern: This certifies that I give from and after this date to my son John H. Cables, the remainder of his minority. And that he is therefore free to act, contract and do business for himself. I claim none of his earnings and shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

C. H. CABLES.

Witness—O. G. HALL.
Rockland February 23d, 1865. 3w10

THE UNION MOWER.

AMONG the many different MOWING MACHINES offered to farmers, THE UNION MOWER has the reputation of being the *best mower* now in use. It is certainly one of the lightest, neatest, and most desirable and convenient.

At the Fair of the New England Agricultural Society, held at Springfield, Mass., Sept., 1864, the premium of $25, offered for the best mowing machine, was awarded to the Union Mower, although it was brought into competition with all the leading machines in the country.—The demand was such for the past two years that hundreds in Maine could not get them.

In order to secure a machine at present prices, it will be necessary for farmers to

Send in their Orders before April 1st, as at that time an advance will be made, and probably still another before having season.

THOS. H. DODGE, *proprietor, Worcester, Mass.*

Send for a circular with prices.

JOHN P. WISE,
Sole Agent for Knox and Lincoln Counties.
Rockland, Feb. 22, 1865. 6w11

SKINNER'S PULMONALES FOR COUGHS, Immediately relieve Coughs, Colds, sore throat, loss of Voice Bronchitis, and every symptom of the first stages of Pulmonary Consumption. For Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza and all affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, the "Pulmonales" are not equaled by any medicine in the world; Being now used and prescribed by eminent Physicians &c., they are rapidly becoming the best companion in every household, Camp, and Cabin, in all civilized countries on the Globe. Dr. Skinner, for want of space, refers to only a few names of prominent New England men who have used his "PULMONALES" with marked good results. Rev. O. T. Walker, Pastor of the Bowdoin Square church, Boston, Mass., Rev. B. W. Olmstead, Editor Watchman and Reflector, Rev. H. Upham, Hon. A. O. Brewster, counsellor, 30 Court St., Boston, Lieut. E. E. White, 3d Division, 5th Corps, U. S. A., J. Skinner, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 35 Boylston St., Boston. And hundreds of others in every department of life.—Prepared by EDWARD M. SKINNER, M. D., at his Medical Warehouse, 27 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.—Sold by druggists generally.

February 24, 1865. 1y10

ROSE MARY. For fourteen years Spalding's Rosemary has held a high rank as pure, uniform add reliable. It is warranted, 1st, To beautify the hair. 2d, To curl hair elegantly. 3d, To remove dandruff effectually. 4th, To restore hair to bald heads. 5th, To force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, To prevent the hair from falling off. 7th, To cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, To prevent the hair turning grey. 9th, To cure headache.—10th, To kill hair eaters. It has done and will do all this. If you are not satisfied, try it. Prepared by EDWARD M. SKINNER, M. D., (Sole Proprietor) at his Medical Warehouse, 27 Tremont St. Boston, Mass. Sold everywhere.

February 24, 1865. 1y10

Houses for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the House in which he now lives, on Cedar Street, near the Second Baptist Church: said House is a two story building with an L, perfectly finished, and convenient for one or two families.

Also a Cottage House, near Oak Grove Schoolhouse, about 22 & 28 feet. These houses will be sold for Cash at liberal terms, or exchanged for a farm. For further particulars call at the Store of Hewett & Safford.

WM. O. HEWETT.
Rockland, Dec. 27, 1864. 3m2

Snowball Horse Shoes,

HORSE Shoes and Nails, and Shoeing Iron of all kinds, as low as the lowest, at the Brook.

6tf H. H. CRIE.

Final Dividend.

THE Stockholders of the GEORGES INSURANCE COMPANY, are hereby notified that a Dividend of 23 per cent. on the stock of said Company, will be paid them at the office of said Company, on and after this date.

It is particularly requested that when calling for their Dividend each stockholder should bring their stock certificates, that their stock notes may be given up and their mortgages canceled.

Per order,
C. PRINCE, *Secretary.*
Thomaston, Feb. 13, 1865. 3w9

Claims and Accounts.

ALL Persons having unsettled accounts against the City of Rockland, are hereby requested to present them to the Committee on Accounts and Claims, at the Treasurer's Office, on or before MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1865.

The Committee will also be in session at the Treasurer's Office, on Wednesday, March 1st, for the purpose of settling with Road Surveyors and Agents of School Districts.

C. L. ALLEN,
E. E. WORTMAN, } *Committee.*
S. N. HATCH.
Rockland, February 17, 1864. 9tf

Highway Surveyor's Book.

FOR sale at the Gazette office Highway Surveyor's Books ruled and lined with the Selectmen's notice attached.

February 10, 1865. 8tf

For Sale.

AT the Gazette office, several hundred copies of a little work with covers, being a compilation of more than fifty receipts, either of which is worth more than the cost of a copy containing the whole. They will be sold cheap for cash.

February 10, 1864. 8tf

White Lead.

FRESH GROUND. Just received at the Brook.

45tf H. H. CRIE.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

KNIVES AND FORKS, &c., just received, at the Brook. (45tf) H. H. CRIE.

Pogie Oil,

AT the Brook.

Rockland, Oct 29, 1864. H. H. CRIE.
45tf

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of February, 1865.

SETH CALDERWOOD, Executor of the last will and testament of WM. S. AREY, late of South Thomaston, in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
A true copy.—Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. 3w10

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of February, 1865.

JOSEPH H. FLINT, Administrator on the estate of ROOKSBY M. FLINT, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed at Rockland, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, in said County, on the second Tuesday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. 3w10

To the Judge of Probate in and for the County of Knox.

THE Petition of EDWIN SMITH, Jr., Administrator on the estate of BETSEY BOGGS, late of Warren, in the County of Knox, deceased, testate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of two thousand dollars; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Warren, in said County, and described as follows:—Being the Homestead lot of said Betsey Boggs, situated on the west side of the county road, leading from Warren to Thomaston: bounded southeasterly by land of Cyrus Eaton and John Jones: southwesterly by Georges River: northwesterly by land of Silas Andrews, Edwin Smith and George Montgomery: northeasterly by said county road, containing about forty-one acres with the buildings thereon. That a part of said real estate cannot be sold without injury to the remainder; and the said Administrator requests that he may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and convey all the above described real estate, together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein, pursuant to the provisions of law.

EDWIN SMITH, JR., *Administrator.*

KNOX COUNTY—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of February, 1865.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given, by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the second Tuesday of March next, in the *Rockland Gazette*, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. 3w9

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of February, 1865.

HIRAM BASS, Administrator on the estate of HENRY BROWN, late of Boston, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
A true copy,—Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. 3w9

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland on the second Tuesday of February, 1865.

HIRAM BASS, Executor of the last will and testament of BROWN E. MANSFIELD, late of Camden, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
A true copy,—Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. 3w9

KNOX COUNTY—In Probate Court, held at Rockland on the second Tuesday of February, 1865.

JANE C. HOSMER, Executrix of the last will and testament of CHARLES F. HOSMER, late of Camden, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of March, next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
A true copy,—Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. 3w9

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of February, 1865.

JOSEPH FOGG, Guardian of CARO C., and HELEN M. MANSFIELD, of Warren,, in said County, minors having presented his third account of Guardianship of said wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of March next, and show cause if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
A true copy,—Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. 3w9

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of February, 1865.

EPHRAIM K. SMART, Guardian of WILLIAM R. SMART and MARY SOPHIA SMART, of Camden, in said County, minors, having presented his second account of guardianship of said wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
A true copy,—Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. 3w9

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Knox. I shall sell at public auction, on Saturday, the 18th day, March 1865, at one o'clock P. M., at the residence of Harvey Maxcy, late of Warren. The following described real estate, situated in Warren, in said county, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at stake and stones on the easterly line of the road leading from East Union, to Warren, at corner of land of Wm. H. Maxcy, thence south sixty-four degrees east, twelve rods to stake and stones, thence south twenty-six degrees west, one hundred and five rods to stake and stones, thence south sixty-four degrees west, fifty-two rods to stake and stones, thence north twenty-six degrees east, 40 rods to stake and stones to the road aforesaid, thence northeasterly by said road about eighty-three rods to first bounds, containing twenty-one and three-fourths acres.

Also, the buildings situated upon said estate, as follows, viz:—One undivided half part of the barn and the dwelling house, excepting and reserving therefrom the three easterly rooms, the same being the front room, back and bed rooms upon the lower floor of said house.

I shall also sell all the right of redemption in the following described real estate, as follows, to wit:—Beginning at stake and stones on the line between Union and Warren, thence south twenty-six degrees, west forty-six rods to stake and stones, at land of Wm. H. Maxcy, thence north sixty-five degrees, west forty-nine rods to stake and stones, thence north twenty-six degrees, east twenty-six rods to the Union line, thence south eighty-four degrees, east fifty-three rods to first bounds, containing ten acres.

Also one piece of land, beginning at stake and stones at corner of land of Wm. H. Maxcy, thence south twenty-six degrees west, thirty-five rods to stake and stones, thence north sixty-four degrees west, fifty-two rods to stake and stones, thence north twenty-six degrees east, thirty-five rods to stake and stones, thence south sixty-four degrees east, fifty-one rods to first bounds containing eleven acres.

I shall also sell all the right of reversion in the following real estate, to wit:—Beginning at stake and stones on the easterly line of the aforesaid road, on the Union and Warren line, thence south eighty-four degrees east, one hundred rods to stake and stones, thence south twenty-six degrees west, twenty-two rods to stake and stones, thence north seventy-eight degrees west, fifty rods to stake and stones, thence south twenty-six degrees west, thirteen and one-half rods to stake and stones, thence North sixty-five degrees west, thirty rods to stake and stones, thence south eighteen degrees west, five rods to stake and stones, thence north eighty-six degrees west, eight rods and fourteen links to stake and stones at the line of the road aforesaid, thence by said road nineteen rods to first bounds, containing about ten acres.

I sahll also sell all the right of reversion in the three easterly lower rooms of the dwelling house upon said estate, the same being the front room back and bed rooms of said house.

WM. H. MAXCY, *Administrator.*
Warren, Feb, 17, 1865. 3w9

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of cutaneous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following Symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,
Muscular System.	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

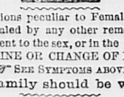
The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

In affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OF CHANGE OF LIFE,

☞ SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

☞ No Family should be without it.



Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Cures Secret Diseases

In all their stages little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Helmbold's

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

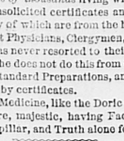
For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the Blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the Blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time the public have one on which they can depend. Our experience does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has its virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

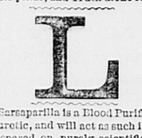
Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.



HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.



My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active measures of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

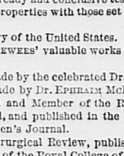
See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC Phila.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJ'N TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine.



SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist.

Principal Depots—

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
OR TO
Helmbold's Medical Depot,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH ST., PHILA.

Beware of Counterfeits

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S!

TAKE NO OTHER!

JOHN S. INGRAHAM,

SHIP BROKER

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

NO. 26 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK.

Charters procured—Business punctually attended to.
October 22, 1864. 44tf

Boat Nails.

AT THE BROOK.

6tf H, H, CRIE.

BANGOR Commercial College,

Lewis' Block, Main Street, Bangor,

THIS Institution is comprised in

WORTHINGTON, WARNER & CO.'S,

Great American Chain of Commercial Colleges.

A connected series of Institutions extending from Maine to California, and connected by a complete system of Commercial Correspondence.

The Bangor Commercial College offer to both Gentlemen and Ladies unequalled facilities for procuring a complete BUSINESS EDUCATION.

The Students not only receive a *theoretical* knowledge of business, but get a thorough knowledge of its practical operation by means of the

Actual Business Department

in which he goes through all the operations of trade, buying selling, corresponding, making and negotiating

NOTES, DRAFTS, SETS OF EXCHANGE &c.

The Commercial College Bank with a capital of $200,000.

Telegraph Offices with full sets of apparatus.

Stores, Offices, &c., all in full operation in this department.

Send us Names.

To any person sending us the names and address of upwards of fifty young men likely to be interested in a Commercial Education, we will remit free a large and elegant Photograph of our great masterpiece of Penmanship, ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

Send for circular, address,

WORTHINGTON, WARREN & SMITH.
Bangor, Me., February 17, 1865. 9tf

Return of the Morris

Fire and Inland Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

JANUARY 1, 1865.

COMMENCED BUSINESS, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

Amount of Capital paid in,	*$200,000.*
No. of Shares, 2,000. Par Value, $100 each.	
Amount of Outstanding Risks,	*$12,906,593.*

ASSETS.

Amount United States Stocks,	$100,000 00
Amount Cash on hand,	17,557 86
Amount Cash in hands of Agents,	22,414 17
Amount Loaned on Collateral,	122,800 00
Amount of all other Investments,	68,639 19
Total Assets, January 1st, 1865,	$331,411 22
Amount of Losses reported upon which the liability of the Company is not determined,	$13,270 00
Amount of all other Claims,	32 75
Amount Cash received for Premiums on Fire Risks,	88,391 76
Amount Fire Losses paid last year,	7,409 15
Amount paid for Expenses of Office,	15,116 36

B. C. MORRIS, PRESIDENT.

WM. M. WHITNE

FOR SALE.

ONE half a double tenement TWO-STORY HOUSE, centrally located, containing ten rooms with closets, pantry and clothespresses. Is in good repair, has aqueduct water. Can be rented for one hundred dollars a year. There are a few choice fruit trees and vines. Price $900.
B. W. BLACKINTON.
Rockland, Feb. 8, 1865. 3w8

House for Sale.

HOUSE for sale, situated adjoining our ship-yard. A good location for a Mechanic. Will be sold at a bargain.
BURGESS, O'BRIEN & CO.
Thomaston, Feb. 10, 1865. 4w*8

TO SHIP BUILDERS.

P. S. & J. B. HUCKINS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Ship Timber, and Plank.
Have for sale at their wharf
CENTRAL SQUARE, EAST BOSTON,
250,000 Locust and Oak Treenails.
2,000 Hackmatack Knees, planed.
—ALSO—
White Oak Plank and Timber, Chestnut Boards and Plank, White Pine Deck-plank, &c.
☞ Particular attention paid to furnishing OAK PLANK by the Cargo.
February 10, 1865. 6m8

MONROE'S
Improved Rotary
HARROW,

(PATENTED AUG. 2, 1864.)

Cheapness, Simplicity, Economy Durability and Despatch combined.

TIME SAVED, MONEY EARNED,
And General Satisfaction Secured.

THE proprietors of this really useful implement, after many trials to perfect the principles involved in a Revolving Harrow, whereby simplicity should be the grand object to be obtained, time saved by its use, and money made by its results—a Harrow embracing all other Harrows, and still being so simple, that any farmer might make one and his lads work them as successfully; one that should seldom be out of repair, so simple in its construction, to do twice the work in the same amount of time, and much better; a harrow, the cost of which would be but a trifle more than the old fashioned triangular harrow, (two teeth of which make 3 in this,) and finally "A Harrow" the rotary principles of which should be perfect, at last take pleasure in calling the attention of agriculturists of the country, to Monroe's Patent Rotary Harrow, which embraces all of the above principles—and which is presented as surpassing all others, and as the perfection of this useful implement.

In the shape and construction of the beam, the device for communicating the rotary motion, and the manner of fastening the teeth, it is superior to all other harrows. The curved shape of the beam, while it admits of being jointed as closely to the top of the harrow as by the old method, allows the harrow proper a free vertical motion, independent of the beam.

The great advantage of this is at once seen, for in passing over a small elevation in the ground, with the beam attached in the old manner, in ascending the teeth plough too deeply, adding great strain and resistance to the draught, and in descending the harrow will not strike the ground evenly until some distance is passed over; while with our improvement, the harrow being allowed to rise and fall independent of the beam, it inclines upward in passing over a ridge, and downward in passing down, not only doing the work much better, but lessening the strain.

The draught is easier than on any other harrow, because of the improvements in the beam and the perfect manner in which the rotary motion is maintained, the harrow constantly lightening up the ground as it works. The roller arm by which the harrow is revolved is an improvement over all other devices for this purpose, and is so attached that it can be turned to either side. This is an important advantage, especially in side-hill harrowing, for as the teeth immediately under the weighted roller arm always penetrate a trifle deeper than at other points, (thus communicating the rotary motion) the harrow may always be effectually prevented from sliding down, by keeping the roller arm on the down-hill side.

In this harrow the teeth are attached by an improved method, the shank of each tooth, or the part resting in the wood, being provided with a set of adjusting notches, through any one of which a transverse bolt passes, secured by a head and nut. This allows the projection of the teeth to be increased or diminished at pleasure, as may be required for different ground, by passing the bolt through a higher or lower notch, and it also obviates all danger of the teeth dropping out and being lost, from the shrinking of the wood, as in the old harrow. This harrow readily clears itself from stones and sods, works in all respects easier, and puts in grain deeper, than any other harrow. It is recommended to farmers, with the assured confidence that wherever it becomes known it will be adopted in preference to all others.

Manufactured
and sold by the Subscribers, to whom all applications for the purchase of State, County, and Town Rights should be addressed.

ADDRESS **H. H. MONROE & Co.,**
ROCKLAND, MAINE.
Rockland, Jan. 28, 1865. 6tf

To the Honorable JOHN H. CONVERSE, Esq., *Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Lincoln:*

THE undersigned, Guardian of AZARIAH J. BENNER and GARDNER W. BENNER, minor heirs of GARDNER W. BENNER, late of Waldoboro', in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, That said minors are seized and possessed of the following described Real Estate, viz:—All the interest of said wards in and to the homestead of the said deceased, situated in said Waldoboro', bounded northerly by land of the late Samuel Morse—easterly by land occupied by Capt. James Cook—southerly by the county road leading through Waldoboro' village towards Thomaston, and westerly by land of Thomas Overlock, containing one acre more or less, and the said minors interest therein being two undivided thirds thereof subject to the widow's right of dower. That an advantageous offer of six hundred dollars has been made for the same by Huldah M. Potter, of Waldoboro', in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.
JACOB SHUMAN.

LINCOLN COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, at Wiscasset, on the seventh day of February, 1865.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the first Tuesday of March next, in the *Rockland Gazette*, a newspaper printed in Rockland, Knox County, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Wiscasset, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
JOHN H. CONVERSE, Judge.
Copy, Attest:—J. J. KENNEDY, Register.

To the Honorable JOHN H. CONVERSE, Esq., *Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Lincoln:*

THE undersigned, Guardian of LINCOLN E. SPROUL, ALVITIA H. SPROUL, ADDIE R. SPROUL, and WILLIAM C. SPROUL, minor heirs of de[illegible] SPROUL, late of Nobleboro', in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, That said minors are seized and possessed of the following described Real Estate, viz:—All the interest of said wards in and to a certain farm situated in Jefferson, in said County, called and known as the Nicholas Clark farm, containing one hundred acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed to said Clark by Joseph Weeks, Jr., by deed dated May 6, 1823, Recorded in Lincoln Registry of Deeds, Vol. 169, Page 416. The said minors interest in said premises being two undivided fifth parts thereof subject to the widow's right to dower therein. That an advantageous offer of three hundred and twenty dollars has been made for the same by William Jones and Leonard W. Vinal, of Jefferson, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at intcrest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the persons making said offer.
SARAH SPROUL.

LINCOLN COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, at Wiscasset, on the seventh day of February, 1865.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the first Tuesday of March next, in the *Rockland Gazette*, a newspaper printed in Rockland, Knox County, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Wiscasset, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
JOHN H. CONVERSE, Judge.
Copy, Attest:—J. J. KENNEDY, Register.

Maine War-Claim Association.

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER, 1862.

For the Collection of Bounties and Pensions and the Back Pay of Deceased Soldiers and Sailors.

PAY DUE PRISONERS OF WAR SECURED FOR WIVES, DEPENDENT MOTHERS, &c.

BRANCH OFFICE AT ROCKLAND.
OLIVER G. HALL, Ass't Actuary.
Rockland, January 1, 1865. 3tf

HADLEY COMPANY
Spool Cotton,
Soft Finish, 200 Yards.

THE Hadly Companys, soft finish spool cotton, manufactured at Holyoke, Mass., waaranted equal to any sewing cotton in the market is for sale at Boston prices, in any quantity by
CARLTON, NORWOOD & CO.
Rockport, Dec. 23, 1864. 3m1

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
To Females in Delicate Health.

DR. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 and 9 Endicott Street, Boston, is consulted daily for all diseases incident to the female system. Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, Fluor Albus, Suppression, and other menstrual derangements, are all treated upon new pathological principles, and speedy relief guaranteed in a very few days. So invariably certain is this new mode of treatment, that most obstinate complaints, yield under it, and the afflicted person soon rejoices in perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women and children, than any other physician in Boston.

Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days under his treatment.

Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole attention to an office practice, for the cure of Private Diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain four red stamps, or they will not be answered.
Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
April 17, 1864. 1y17

A. S. RICE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.
Corner Lime Rock and Main Streets.
ROCKLAND, ME.
Particular attention given to Probate business.
Rockland, Jan. 1, 1865. 3tf

A. S. RICE,
U. S. LICENSED AGENT,
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
PRIZE CLAIMS,
Corner Lime Rock and Main Streets.
ROCKLAND, ME.
January 20, 1865. 5tf

O. G. HALL,
Attorney at Law,
Pillsbury Block, Opp. Thorndike Hotel.
ROCKLAND, MAINE.
Rockland, January 21, 1865. 2ly

HALLOWELL HOUSE,
HALLOWELL, ME.,
By S. G. DENNIS,
One-and-a-half miles South of the State House.
☞ A New Stable just built opposite the house, and best attention given.

Hallowell and Augusta Hourly.

On and after Monday, Dec. 26th, 1864, an hourly Stage will leave HALLOWELL HOUSE for Augusta at 8, 10 and 12 A. M. 2, 5, 7 and 9 P. M.

Will leave Franklin House, Augusta, at 8 1-2, 10 1-2, and 12 1-2 A. M. and 2 1-2, 5 1-2, 7 1-2, and 9 1-2 P. M.—calling at the Stanley House, Cushnoc House, Mansion House, Central House, Arnold House, Augusta House and State House.

Fare—10 cents each way. 14 Tickets for $1.
January 12, 1865. 4tf

Life Insurance.
NEW ENGLAND
Life Insurance Company,
BOSTON.
Cash Assets.....$2,600,000.

The above is one of the oldest Life Companies in the United States.

IN THIS COMPANY a person may not forfeit a policy until its value is worked out in insurance. For example, if a person pays four life premiums *in cash*, this will insure him seven or eight years, or about three years after his four have expired, if he is unable, from any cause, to pay the annual premiums.

SURRENDER OF POLICIES.

It sometimes happens that the motive for making insurance ceases before the policy has expired. Instances will also occasionally occur of persons being disappointed of the means of paying the premium, and so being liable to forfeit their policies. In such case, *the Company consents to a surrender of the policy upon fair terms*, if application is made for that purpose before it is forfeited.

All over and above the actual cost will be returned of the premiums paid.

Now is the time to effect an insurance! As a man grows older, the rates of premium are higher, and his health is liable to fail. Life is uncertain, and delay are dangerous!

A good and popular form of policy, and one much in vogue, is a policy for life, the whole premium being paid in ten annual instalments (which instalments may be paid quarterly, or otherwise); and if, before the expiration of the ten years, the payments are discontinued, a paid-up policy will be given for an amount proportionate to the premiums paid. On this form of policy a dividend is payable during the whole life of the insured. This form of policy enables the insured to make all the payments due on the policy in the prime of his life, thus guarding against future misfortune.

E. H. & G. W. COCHRAN, Agents,
BERRY BLOCK.
Rockland, Jan. 19, 1865. 5tf

Buy Your
DRESS GOODS,
Prints, Flannels, Domestics, &c.,
At No. 3 Union Block,
A. J. SHAW & CO.
Rockland, Dec. 24, 1864. 1tf

SMITH'S
New Music Store,
At No. 2 Hovey Block,
Opposite the Washington House.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale a good assortment of

PIANO FORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, MELODEONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, FIFES, CONCERTINAS, &c.

Also, Sheet Music of all Kinds,
INSTRUCTION BOOKS AND STRINGS.

Teachers of Music will be supplied with Sheet Music and Music Books at the usual discount. All orders received by mail will be promptly filled.

Fancy Goods and Toys.

The subscriber has also for sale
GERMAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH TOYS, and BOOKS suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents, Photograph Albums, Pictures, Stationery, and other articles usually found in a FIRST CLASS MUSIC STORE.

The Premium Instrument.

Persons desirous of Purchasing Piano Forts, Organs or Melodeons will find it to their interest to examine my stock, as they will not only have the advantage of purchasing at reasonable prices, but of comparing instrument of different manufacture.

ALBERT SMITH.
Rockland, Dec. 7, 1864. 51tf

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF
WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS and PENCILS, &c,
Worth $500,000.

To be sold at ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid until you know what you will receive.

100 Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each	$100.00
100 Gold Watches		60.00
200 Ladies Watches		35.00
500 Silver Watches	$15.00 to	$25.00
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to	15.00
1000 Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to	15.00
3000 Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to	12.00
4000 Solitaire Jet and Gold Brooches	4.00 to	8.00
4000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, &c., Brooches	3.00 to	8.00
7000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c., Ear Drops	3.00 to	8.00
5000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to	8.00
6000 Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to	8.00
2000 Chased Bracelets	5.00 to	10.00
3500 California Diamond Pins and Rings	2.50 to	8.00
2000 Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to	6.00
5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons and Studs	2.00 to	8.00
3000 Gold Thimbles	4.00 to	6.00
5000 Miniature Lockets	2.00 to	7.00
3000 Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00 to	9.00
2500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c	2.00 to	6.00
5000 Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00 to	5.00
5000 Chased Gold Rings	2.00 to	5.00
4000 Stone Set Rings	2.00 to	6.00
6500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet and Gold	5.00 to	15.00
6000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—varied styles	3.00 to	15.00
8000 Gold Pens, Silver Case and Pencil	4.00 to	8.00
4000 Pens, Gold Case and Pencil	5.00 to	10.00
6000 Gold Pens, Gold-mounted Holder	2.00 to	6.00

All the goods in the above list will be sold, without reservation, FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes and sealed. These envelopes will be sent by mail or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar and receive the article named, or any other in the list of the same value.

In all transactions by mail, we charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five Certificates will be sent for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in every instance.
AGENTS—Special terms to Agents.
Address GEORGE DEMERIT & CO.,
363 BROADWAY, New York.
Jan. 28, 1865. 6

NEW ENGLAND
Screw Steamship Company.
SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The Splendid and fast sailing Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," Capt. WILLETS, and "FRANCONIA," Captain HOFFMAN, will until further notice run as follows:

Leaves Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and Pier 9, North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 oclock, P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage $8.00, including Fare and State Room.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their Freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For Freight and Passage apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West Street, N. Y.
November 25, 1864. 1y

GEO. W. WHITE,
LICENSED CONVEYANCER,
At the Register of Deeds Office, Pillsbury Block, Rockland, Maine.
Rockland, Feb. 4, 1864. 7tf

ARE YOU INSURED?
E. H. COCHRAN'S
FIRE, MARINE
—AND—
Life Insurance Agency.
BERRY BLOCK, ROCKLAND MAINE.

E. H. COCHRAN will take risks on Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Stores, Stocks of Goods, Finishing Risks on buildings in process of construction, and all other insurable property, in the following companies, known to be safe and prompt in the adjustment of losses. Also, Marine Risks on Vessels, Freights and Cargoes.

Home Insurance Company.
New York City.
Paid up Capital $2,000,000. Assets $3,000,000.
Chas. J. Martin, President.
A. F. Wilmarth, Vice Pres't. John McGee, Sec'y.

Ætna Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford Connecticut. Incorporated 1819
Paid up Capital $1,500,000. Assets over $2,000,000.
Thomas A. Alexander, Pres't. L. J. Hendee, Sec'y.

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Springfield, Mass.
Paid up Capital $200,000. Assets $428,000.
Edmond Freeman, Pres't. Wm. Conner, Jr., Sec'y.

Lorillard Insurance Company.
New York City.
Paid up Capital $500,000. Assets $675,000.
Carlisle Norwood, Pres't. John C. Mills, Sec'y.

Western Massachusetts Insurance Co.
Pittsfield, Mass. Paid up Capital $200,000.
E. H. Kellog, Pres't. J. N. Dunham, Sec'y.

Union Fire Insurance Company.
Bangor, Maine.
Paid up Capital, $100,000.
George Stetson, Pres't. John S. Chadwick, Sec'y.

Maine Insurance Company.
Augusta, Maine. Paid up Capital $79,000.
John L. Cutler, Pres't. Joseph H. Williams, Sec'y.

Arctic Fire Insurance Company.
New York City.
Paid up Capital $500,000. Assets $585,000.
J. M. Smith, Pres't. Vincent Tilyon, Sec'y.

Metropolitan Insurance Company.
New York City.
Paid up Capital $300,000. Assets $542,000.
J. L. Graham, Pres't. John C. Goodridge, Sec'y.

New England Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn. Paid up Capital $200,000.
G. D. Jewett, Pres't. R. A. Johnson, Sec'y.

Home Insurance Company.
New Haven, Conn. Paid up Capital $500,000.
D. R. Saterlee, Pres't. Charles Wilson, Sec'y.

City Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford, Conn. Paid up Capital $250,000.

Hampden Insurance Company.
Springfield, Mass. Paid Capital $150,000.

Conway Insurance Company.
Boston, Mass. Paid Capital $150,000.

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. H. COCHRAN

Will effect Life insurance in the following sound companies, doing busines on the most approved plans, and offering inducements second to no other Companies.—Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or yearly.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Boston, Mass. Accumulated capital $1,200,000.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn. Accumulated capital $3,000,000.
The above are the oldest Life Insurance companies in the United States. The insured participate in the profits.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Company.
Hartford, Conn. Capital and surplus $500,000.

Equitable Life Assurance Company.
New York City.
William C. Alexander, Pres't. Joseph W. Paine, Sec'y.
E. H. COCHRAN,
Life and Fire Insurance Agent, Rockland.
Rockland, Dec. 12, 1863. 51tf

NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM
From Boston and New York
MARKETS,
At No. 3 Union Block,
A. J. SHAW & CO.
Rockland, Dec. 23, 1864. 1tf

200 Cloaks
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER,
And Selling Low
TO CLOSE OUT THE LOT,
At No. 3 Union Block,
A. J. JHAW & CO.
Rockland, Dec. 23, 1864. 1tf

Corn and Flour.
LANE THORNDIKE,
(Successor to CATES & THORNDIKE,)
Atlantic Block, Corner Main and Sea Sts.,

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of
CORN, FLOUR, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE,
and all groceries usually called for at such places. Persons wishing for Family Groceries will be sure to find
Good Articles at Fair Prices.
Also, 300 Bushels Rock Salt.
All heavy goods delivered free of expense.
☞ *COME, OR SEND THE CHILDREN.*
Rockland, Oct. 8, 1864. 42tf

F. L. CUMMINGS
(SUCCESSOR TO CABLES & CUMMINGS,)

STILL continues the Carriage Business in all its forms,
Making, Repairing
Ironing, Painting and Varnishing,
All Classes of Carriages and Sleighs, at Short Notice,
AT THE OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET,
(South of Sawyer & Colson's Furniture Warehouse,)
Rockland, January 21, 1865. 3m5

Warren Factory Goods.

A FRESH STACK of those most desirable GOODS just received and constantly on hand, consisting of
Yarns, Heavy Flannels, Satinetts, and Cassimeres,
which I will sell at Wholesale or Retail at the same prices as they are sold at the factory.
Cash Paid for Wool or Goods Exchanged.
W. O. FULLER, AGENT,
Spear Block.
Rockland, Jan. 1, 1864. 3tf

HOOP SKIRTS.

THE Subscriber would announce to the public that he Manufactures to order
Hoop Skirts of any desired size,
PATTERN OR QUALITY.
Also, that he ALTERS AND REPAIRS them by which a great saving is secured.
All orders left with **MISS F. J. KIRKPATRICK,** will be promptly attended to, and she will communicate any information which may be desired.
6m48 BENJAMIN LANE, JR.

GOLD, SILVER
—AND—
COIN DRAFTS.

HIGHEST CASH PREMIUM paid for the above by
GEO. TOLMAN,
37tf Snow's Block, Corner Main and Spring Sts.

S. I. LOVEJOY,
SHIP BROKER
—AND—
Commission Merchant.
ROCKLAND, Me.
Office over Store of Cobb, Wight & Case.
VESSELS FREIGHTS, AND CHARTERS PROCURED.
Rockland, Dec. 31, 1864. 16w2

R. W. MESSER,
DEALER IN
Corn, Flour, Beef,
PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE,
Fish, Sugars, Molasses and Groceries,
of all kinds generally found in retail stores.
No. 4 Rankin Block.
Rockland, Dec. 16, 1864. 52tf

GEORGE L. SNOW,
Shipping & Commission
MERCHANT.
ROCKLAND MAINE.

Will attend to Chartering vessels for Lime, Coal, Hay, Lumber, Granite &c. Vessels wanted at all times to load as above.
Rockland, Dec. 16, 1864. 6m*52

E. B. MAYO,
(Successor to MAYO & KALER.)
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Corner Store, Pillsbury Block, Main St.
EBEN B. MAYO.
Rockland, Sept. 30, 1864. 41tf

DR. J. ESTEN,
Hoœopathic Physician.
Office in Wilson & White's Block, ROCKLAND, Me.
RESIDENCE on Water Street, first house north of A. C. Spalding's.
Rockland, June 5, 1860. 24tf

THORNDIKE HOTEL,
T. W. JOHNSTON, Proprietor,
Corner of Main and Sea Streets,
ROCKLAND, MAINE.

This House, having changed hands and been thoroughly renovated, is now ready for the reception of company.

The proprietor hopes by prompt attention to the wants and comfort of patrons and a careful, personal oversight of business to secure a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

Carriages will always be in readiness to carry passengers to and from the steamers.

Stages leave this house, daily, for Bath, Bangor and Augusta.
Rockland, August 10, 1864. 3t

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
Main St., Rockland, Me,
MRS. M. L. IRONS,

Having renovated, repaired and refurnished the house heretofore known as the *Commercial House*, is now prepared to accomodate the traveling public or transient boarders on the most reasonable terms. Stages leave this house daily for Bath, Bangor and Augusta.
Rockland, July 30, 1864. 32tf

WILDES' HOTEL,
NO. 46 ELM STREET,
BOSTON.
G. W. WHITTEMORE, PROPRIETOR.
November 7, 1862. 45tf

WILLIAM BEATTIE,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
WILSON & WHITE'S BLOCK,
37tf ROCKLAND MAINE.

SIMONTON BROTHERS.
DEALERS IN
Silks, Dress Goods,
SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
Cloakings and Cloaks.
—ALSO.—
CARPETS & FEATHERS.
No. 4 BERRY'S BLOCK.
Rockland, May 13, 1864. 21tf

INGLIS & BOW,
Ship Agents & Commission Merchants,
13 JOHN STREET, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.
Collect Freights, Procure Charters and Dispose of Consignments of Foreign and Colonial Produce on the best terms.
Reference WM. M. M'LEAN, St. John, N. B.
July 30, 1864. 1y32

WILLIAM M. M'LEAN,
SHIP BROKER
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
41 WATER STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Freights procured at all times.
HUDSON J. HEWETT, Esq, Agent for Rockland.
July 30, 1864. 1y32

DAVID H. INGRAHAM,
Commission Merchant,
AND AGENT FOR
ROCKLAND & THOMASTON LIME,
No. 91 Broad Street, Boston.
May 27, 1864. 23tf

HORATIO N. KEENE,
(Successor to E. W. Bartlett,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,
AND OVER-SHOES,
Sole Leather, Wax Leather, French and American Calf Skins,
LININGS, BINDINGS, KID AND GOAT STOCK, Rubber Goring, Shoe Duck, Pegs, Lasts, Shoe Nails, and Shoe Tools of all kinds.
At the Brook, Main Street,
ROCKLAND, ME,
January 2, 1864. 2tf

DR. J. RICHARDSON,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE, SPEAR BLOCK,
Corner of Main and Park Streets,
Rockland, April 17, 1863. 17tf

DR. H. L. FOSS'
LINIMENT.
A Sure Cure for Diptheria,

When used in the early stages of the disease. This medicine has beenused extensively in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the Provinces, with unfailing success.

The proprietor has a large number of recommendations from persons who have used it, all speaking of its merits in the highest terms.

It is an excellent medicine for all kinds of
PAIN,
whether external or internal.

Purchasers can use one-half of a bottle on trial, and if dissatisfied, the price of the whole will be refunded.

For sale by W. F. PHILLIPS, Portland, Me., wholesale agent and by LEVI M. ROBBINS agent for Rockland.
Rockland, November 21, 1864. 1y48

BERRY & SMITH'S

Livery Stable.
LIME ROCK ST., ROCKLAND, ME.

Any style of team for any purpose can be furnished promptly.

Coaches are run to all the Boats and Public Houses.

Particular attention is given to furnishing teams and Coaches for funerals.

Also, Books kept at this office for the different Stage Lines.
Rockland, Sept. 30, 1864. 40tf

IT IS A FACT.

THAT we still consinue to keep on hand, all qualities of
FLOUR, MOLASSES, SUGAR, TEA, TOBACCO, and CIGARS,
together with all articles usually kept in a first class
GROCERY STORE,
at Wholesale and Retail, which we are prepared to sell at prices to meet the times.
W. E. TOLMAN & SON,
Corner Main and Lime Rock Streets.
Rockland, Oct. 21, 1864. 44tf

Iron and Steel,
AT THE BROOK.
45tf H. H. CRIE.

FALL AND WINTER
MILLINERY
AND ALL KINDS OF
FANCY GOODS,
At H. HATCH'S,
No. 4 Perry Block, Lime Rock Street,
Where he is opening a splendid assortment of
FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY,
And Fancy Goods,
All New and Fresh from Boston and New York Markets.
Straw, Fancy and Mourning Bonnets,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES and EDGINGS.
A large and elegant assortment of
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Knitting YARNS, Zephyr and German Worsteds.
A full assortment of
SHETLAND AND HOOD YARNS,
Embroidering Materials,
Such as FLANNEL, SADLERS and EMBROIDERING SILK, Tambo, Moravian and Nun's Cotton, Linen Floss, Gold Braid, Gold and Silver Bullion, and other small articles too numerous to mention.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN HAIR WORK,
of the best manufacture in the United States.
BONNETS BLEACHED AND PRESSED.
☞ The subscriber, grateful that his persistent efforts to merit a remunerative patronage for his establishment has been so liberally met by this community, still cherishes the hope that continued efforts to present desirable articles at low prices will ensure for him a continued increase of patronage.
HIRAM HATCH.
Rockland, Oct. 27, 1864. 45tf

SINGER & CO.'S
Letter A
Family Sewing Machine
—WITH—
All the Recent Improvements,
IS THE
BEST, CHEAPEST,
AND MOST
Beautiful of all Sewing Machines,

THIS MACHINE will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarleton to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of Ornamental work, and does this work better than any other machine, taking the interlocked stich, which does not ravel, is alike upon both sides, and is a stitch greatly superior to any other on linen or woolen work.

The Letter A Family Machines
MAY BE HAD
in a great variety of cabinet cases of every imaginable design and finish. No family should be without one.—The Poor Seamstress, who has to sew for her daily bread, should have one; the Vest or Dress Maker cannot do without one; the Farmer, who wisher to clothe his family economically and well, should have one.

SINGER & CO., having received the GOLD MEDAL for two successive years at the American Institute, as well as the GOLD MEDAL of the "Universelle Exposition" at Paris in 1855, and having their machines used extensively by the French and British Governments in the manufacture of army clothing, and the extent to which they are used in the United States, does away with all necessity or desire on their part to exhibit them at the annual State or County Fairs for diplomas.

A Family Sewing Machine cannot be justly called such unless it will do ALL KINDS of family sewing. It ought to be able to sew neatly and well all kinds of clothes for boys and girls and grown persons. If the saving of labor be of any value, or that it is desirable to prevent the fairer portion of our race from wearing out the thread of life in weary hand-sewing, no family can be without a *good* Sewing Machine.

To the poor work-woman, who has to sew for her daily bread, the Family Sewing Machine will prove a treasure. No Vestmaker or Dressmaker can do without it.

To the Farmer, who wants to clothe his sons and daughters, and "men-servants and maid-servants," economically, the Family Sewing Machine will prove indispensable.

Any one wishing to see the Singer Machine in operation is invited to examine its working capacity at the Dry Goods Store of A. J. SHAW, where a person is at all times ready to give any information desired.

Any and all kinds of the Singer Machines will be furnished upon application to
A. J. SHAW & Co., Agents,
andall instruction necessary for successfully working them.
Rockland, Nov. 18, 1864. 48tf

NEW
Harness Manufactory.
M. GANNON,
1st Door North Wilson & White's Block,
MAIN STREET, ROCKLAND, ME.,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Rockland, and vicinity that he is constantly receiving from Mew York and Boston and manufacturing to order,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE
HARNESSES,
of all kinds, from the Black-Mounted to the nice Silver-Mounted Harnesses.

ALSO, HORSE BLANKETS AND SIRCINGLES, Wagon Mats, Sleigh Robes, and Bells of all styles and Prices, Whips, Lashes, Cattle Cards, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, &c., &c.

I will sell the above *as cheap* as they can be purchased *anywhere*, because, as I am doing an extensive and entirely cash business, I can buy my stock very cheap and can get the best workmen at the lowest prices; and, as I give my whole attention to the trade, I know that no man can undersell me.

I should be much pleased to have you call and examine my stock and specimens of workmanship. If it is inconvenient for you to call, any orders with which you may favor me, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

REPAIRING done at any time, and in a workmanlike manner.
Rockland, Sept. 30, 1864. 41tf

NEW
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
NEW GOODS.
E. W. BARTLETT,
FARNSWORTH'S BUILDING,
Main Street, Rockland, Me.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rockland, and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW BOOT and SHOE STORE, and will keep constantly on hand a fresh and well selected Stock of all the NEW STYLES, of
BOOTS, SHOES,
BALMORALS and RUBBERS,
which he will sell as CHEAP as can be bought at any other establishment in this city.
CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK.
Rockland, Sept. 40, 1864. 41tf

Important to the Aflicted.

DR. DOW continues to be consulted at his office, Nos. 7 and 9 Endicott Street, Boston, on all diseases of a PRIVATE OR DELICATE NATURE.

By a long course of study and practical experience of unlimited extent, Dr. D. has now the gratification of presenting the unfortunate with remedies that have never, since he first introduced them, failed to cure the most alarming cases of
GONORRHŒA AND SYPHILIS.

Beneath his treatment, all the horrors of venereal and impure blood, Impotency, Scrofula, Gonorrhœa, Ulcers, pain and distress in the regions of procreation, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Hydrocele, Abcesses, Humors, frightful Swellings, and the long train of horrible symptons attendihg this class of disease, are made to become as harmless as the simplest ailings of a child.
SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

Dr. D. devotes a great part of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret and solitary habit, which ruins the body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for business or society. Some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, are Weakness of the Back and limbs, Dizziness of the Head, Dimness of sight, Palpitation of the heart, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Derangement of the digestive functions, Symptoms of Consumption, &c. The fearful effects on mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion of society, self-distrust, timidity, &c., are among the evils produced. Such persons should before contemplating matrimony, consult a physician of experience, and be at once restored to health and happiness.

Patients who wish to remain under Dr. Dow's treatment a few days or weeks, will be furnished with pleasant rooms, and charges for board moderate.

Medicines sent to all parts of the country, with full directions for use, on receiving description of your cases. Dr. Dow has also for sale the French Capottes, warranted the best preventive. Order by mail. Three for $1, and a red stamp.
April 17, 1864. 1y17

CASH FOR
Paper, Rags, &c.

THE undersigned will pay *CASH* for any quantity of

Cotton Rags,	Books and Papers,
Woolen Rags,	Lead,
Old Rubbers,	Copper,
Old Paper,	Zinc,
Old Iron,	Pewter,
Brittania,	Bones,
Brass,	Canvass,
Composition,	Cotton,
Glass, (flint,)	&c. &c. &c